DAILY CONSTITUTION

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 6

Connecticut.

The wires bring us to-day full assurance of a sweeping and glorious victory. Piegan Phil and the third-term conspiracy have received a stunning blow plump between the eyes in the defeat of Mr. Greene, the radical candidate for governor. For it was Greene who caused one hundred cannons to be fired as an approval of Sheridan's "banditti" despatch. These guns were fired on the day before the republican state convention met, and the delegates were so charmed with their sound that they forthwith constructed a positive, full-fledged Grant platform, and put Greene upon it. The aforesaid Greene has been badly upset, cannon, third-term platform, and all. Last year Ingersoll's majority over all was 1,822. His increased majority this year is unmistakable evidence of the drift of public sentiment. It presages the triumphant election of a democratic president in 1876 as plainly as any political event was ever foreshadowed in this country. The administration did its best to secure an approval of its course in the little Nutmeg State, but the voters were proof against all such advances. Their favor had been forfeited by a career of corruption, extravagance, and high-handed usurpation on the part of the government and could not be regained by specious promises or seductive oratory. In a vote of less than 100,000 the democrats will have a clear majority of something over 3,000. In 1873 the democratic vote was 45,059; in 1874 it was 46,755, and we confidently expect to record a still further advance in the late election to plump 50,000, or the best part of the entire vote of the little state. This will place Connecticut firmly in the democratic line, and eventually send Governor Ingersoll or some other good democrat to the support of Mr. Eaton in the United States senate. And this recalls to mind the fact that the result must be regarded, not only as a condemnation of Grantism as expressed in the explicit platform of the republicans, but also as an endorsement of Mr. Eaton's course, as his record was abused and distorted by every republican orator. They made it their trump card. The people accepted Mr. Eaton's friends, however, and rejected the men who ran as exponents of Grantism.

The result's in the congressional districts are no less gratifying, but far more surprising. It was conceded by the administration organs before the election that the man who applied the powder of the city of Norwich to the glorification of Grant's iniquities in Louisiana, would be buried under a shower of indignant ballots, but every possible effort, intrigue and bargain was utilized to bring in three republican members, leaving the democrats only one in the person of Wm. H. Barnum. The proportions they fought for were maintained—only the democrats have the three members, and the republicans the remaining one. The notorious Starkweather's majority in 1874 was 1 465, and it seems that he was re-elected by a reduced vote. But we have gained enough and more than enough to show that the crimes against Louisiana and Liberty have been emphatically condemned, and that the famous "tidal wave" has never been turned back, nor even arrested, but is rolling steadily and increasingly on towards the corruptionists and centralizers who, in the name of the republican party, are conspiring to overthrow the republic as it was founded by the Fathers.

THERE are plenty of North Carolinians in Atlanta and in the rest of upper Georgia. Have they forgotten the state that gave them birth? If not, why do they not lead the way for a proper representation of this section of Georgia, at the great celebration and exposition that is to be held in Charlotte next month, in honor of the first declaration of independence? You, men from the old North state, you are the right ones to sound the tocsin, to call a meeting, to select working committees, and to put the ball in motion. All the surrounding states are preparing to co-operate. Will you permit Georgia to remain indifferent?

SEVERAL ex confederate soldiers will bury the bones of a comrade out near Peachtree creek next Sunday. It seems that in the gradation of the Peachtree road, the remains of a soldier killed on the field in July, 1864, were discovered in the bank, and near the ditch. Some old comrades were digging up his bones yesterday, collecting them for the above purpose, though none knew his name, rank or regiment.

THE Georgia University Magazine for March is before us. We trust the friends of the University will encourage the effort to revive this periodical, and to do so they must liberally patronize it. Write for a copy and terms.

A Spelling School.

[Detroit Free Press.]

The spelling school fever affected some of the gamins yesterday. They talked it around the post-office, and a dozen or more adjourned to an alley and stood in a row while one of their number pronounced words "out of his head." "Dog," "cat," "shoot," "lemon," and some other words had been got along with, when the word "morocco" came into the teacher's mind. The first boy spelled it "more-rock-o," and all the rest followed, and when the teacher filed a demurrer, they ran him over a pile of barrels and hit him with frozen potatoes, thus destroying the harmony and breaking up the school. One of the boys was afterwards heard saying: "What's spelling good for, anyhow, unless a fellow wa'nts to write poetry."

MARY B. WILLIAMS contributes to Appleton's Journal an account, given to her by an aged relative, of a Voudou celebration in Louisiana fifty years ago. It was St. John's Eve, and the narrator, then a young boy, prevailed upon a negro woman to take him along. The place of the ceremonies was an abandoned brick-yard in a suburb of New Orleans. In an old building two altars of brick had been piled up, and about sixty negro men and women, dressed in white, were gathered. On a table stood two stuffed cats, one black and the other white, and between them was an enamel image of a woman. At a signal from an old man who conducted the rites a din was commenced by drummers, and he then drew out from a box a huge snake. Several candidates for initiation had been ranged in a kneeling posture, and the snake was drawn slowly around the neck of each, the conductor repeating the name of the order, "Voudou Magnian." Eating and drinking followed, the beverage being sugar-cane rum, until all were drunk. Then fires were kindled on the altars, and they joined in a dance of the most grotesque description. The women tore off their garments, the conductor brought out the writhing snake again, and the dancers sang:

Houm! dance Calinda,
Voudou! Magnian,
Ale! Ale!
Dance Calinda!

"I he orgies," concludes the description, "were becoming frightful. Suddenly the candles flared up and went out, leaving nothing but a faint glow from the dying pyres. I had grown sick from heat, and in indescribable horror took possession of me. With one bound I was out of the shed, and with all speed traversed the yard, found the gate open, and I was in the street and, near home sooner than I can tell. If I ever have realized a sense of the real visible presence of his majesty the devil, it was that night among his Voudou worshippers."

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

By W. A. Hemphill & Co.

ATLANTA GA., WEDNESDAY MORNING APRIL 7, 1875. Vol. VII---No 273

THE ELECTIONS.

Connecticut all Right—The Ohio Towns all Democratic—All Right for 1876.

(By telegraph to The Constitution.)

NEW HAVEN, April 6.—The returns up to 2 o'clock this morning, show Phelps' majority in the second district 1,200 over Kellogg. Barnum's in the fourth district is about 1,000. The state is undoubtedly democratic, by over 4,000 majority. The senate is largely democratic, having already elected 13 out of 21. There is a large republican gain of representatives. The race in the house will probably be very close.

Starkweather, in the third district, was elected by about 1,000 majority. Hawley, in the first district, was defeated by 490 votes.

CINCINNATI, April 6.—The democrats elected their ticket at the elections in Ohio yesterday in Zanesville, Troy, Lima, Bucyrus, Dayton, Wooster, and all except the mayor in Chillicothe. In Xenia, Urbana, Mansfield, Wilmington, Youngstown, New Vienna and London the republicans and independents were successful. Complete returns in this city have not yet been received, but they will not materially change the figures in last night's dispatches.

COLUMBUS, April 6.—Heitman, democrat, was elected mayor by 800 majority, defeating Grove, the workingmen's and independent candidate. The democrats probably elect all their ticket.

CLEVELAND, April 6.—The democrats claim the municipal election by considerable majority.

DETROIT, April 6.—The republican majority is estimated at 15,000. On a light vote in this county, Riley, democrat, was elected circuit judge.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., April 6.—The statement telegraphed last night in regard to the unfortunate disturbance at the election here yesterday afternoon is in the main correct. A number of most respectable and influential citizens were at the polls at the time, and all agree that the negroes were the aggressors. It is positively asserted that Williams, who commenced the firing, was first knocked down by a colored man, and while down being assaulted, drew his pistol and fired two shots, both taking effect. Afterwards a second assault was made by a negro on a white man with a cudgel, and an indiscriminate firing between the blacks and whites took place, and some fifteen or twenty shots being fired. Of these ten took effect, two white men and eight negroes being shot. Of the latter W. Dorsey killed, J. Bell shot in the mouth and back; Edward Lee in the back, Jas. Williams in the chin, Henry Cooper in the jaw, Dan Brashers in the breast, and Henry Tilghman in the head. It is stated this morning that Bell and Cooper will probably die. The disturbance was finally quelled by the whites of both parties effectually interposing to cause a cessation after the negroes had retired, otherwise they would have been followed by the exasperated crowd, and more serious consequences would have followed.

THE NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN M. E CHURCHES.

Fraternal Meeting of Members of the Two Bodies at Louisville.

[New York Tribune.]

The Kentucky conference of the Methodist Episcopal church was recently held in Louisville. On the first day of the session, Bishop Kavanaugh, Dr. Schon, and several of the ministers of the Southern Methodist church attended the conference, and cordially invited its members to occupy their pulpits on the coming Sunday. Accordingly the northern Methodist ministers preached in the southern churches on Sunday, the southern ministers filling the pulpits of the northern church. Bishop Kavanaugh preached in the evening in the Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, and assisted Bishop Foster to ordain the class of elders. The northern Methodist were delighted with their cordial reception, and adopted the following paper, in conference on the subject, by a unanimous vote:

Difference among christians in respect to ideas of doctrine, policy, or methods of labor ought not to be regarded as a sufficient ground of difference among them in respect to feeling and affection, and we rejoice at every indication of good will and fraternal regard among the followers of one common Lord and Christ. It has been gratifying to us to receive so cordial a manifestation of the spirit of christian kindness and brotherly love from the ministers of the Methodist Episcopal church south, in this city. The fact and manner of the visit of these ministers, with Bishop Kavanaugh at their head, to this conference are indicatious of a state of feeling in this community and in the hearts of these brethren beautiful in itself, and in harmony with the Spirit of the Divine Master. We have experienced great pleasure in having them mingle with us, in being able to respond to their invitation to occupy their pu pits, and in having their venerable and honest leader, Bishop Kavanaugh, minister to us in Trinity church. We heartily reciprocate every sentiment of kindness, of christian regard, and of fraternal affection which by word or act these brathren have been pleased to express for us, and sincirely trust that, under the guidance of the spirit of Christ, the scenes which have been witnessed here during the last week may be but the beginning of a series of scenes, marked by similar exhibitions of tenderness and affection yet to take place between the ministers and members of the two churches throughout the land. If not altogether of one mind, we may nevertheless be of one heart, loving the same Lord, seeking the same heaven, and impelled by a kindly zeal to glorify God, in laboring to spread scriptural holiness throughout these lands.

It was remarked that four years ago, when the conference met in Louisville, all the southern churches were closed to its members; now all open. This incident is regarded as important, because it indicates the coming restoration of fraternal relations between the two principal Methodist bodies in this country which have been so widely estranged.

Chicago Tribune: Whatever may be said of Messrs. Moody and Sankey, and their revival work in Great Britain, it must be admitted that the various charges of dishonesty preferred against them have been thoroughly exploded. The story that they had received several thousand pounds on private subscriptions, and intended to reimburse themselves from this fund, has been completely met by their refused to accept a cash donation of £2,000 from Lady Burdett-Coutts. The further assertion that Mr. Sankey was acting as agent for a Boston organ company, and receiving a commission on all the organs sold by him, has been positively denied in a published card by representatives of the company referred to. No charges of the kind have been for a moment entertained in Chicago, where the reputation for integrity of Messrs. Sankey and Moody needs no vindication, and where the worst that has been alleged against them touches only the method of their revival-work and its value.

—Monaco is in danger. In that switch of a state a German was put in prison for two months. He is now out of prison and in a rage. He has sold his property in Germany to buy two gunboats, and has sworn some dreadful oaths that with these gunboats he will mercilessly bombard the whole state—the prince's palace particularly.

MARIETTA & NORTH GEORGIA RAILROAD.

An Appeal to the Farmers of Cobb, and Other Counties.

CHEROKEE COUNTY, March 30.

To the Farmers of Cobb, Cherokee, Pickens, Gilmer and Fannin counties:

It is said that the members of every profession and calling are united by a common sympathy and friendship, and that the worthy members are always ready to render needful help to worthy brethren in distress, or to give them united aid and assistance to promote the general good of each particular order—*except* the farmers—the tillers of the soil. I am a life-long farmer, an old man, fast traveling down the hill of life. My days will soon be numbered, and I have more care for myself in being prepared to enter upon the joys and pleasures of the "Elysian Fields," which lie beyond the "River of Death," than the acquirements of this world. Yet, I feel a deep and sincere interest and attachment to my calling, and that the farmers should be an exception to the rule first laid down worries me, if it is true, and to a great extent I fear it is true. It worries me, first, because it implies want of liberality, which always signifies want of intelligence. Secondly, it is ruinous to their own interest, and lowers the standard of the farmer. Thirdly, it weakens the power and lessens the influence which might be effected by this most powerful, but now almost powerless class.

I do not propose to write you a lecture. I *appeal* to you, and state facts as the basis of my appeal. I may be in error, but come, "let us reason together." I state frankly that I write this letter because we are trying to build the Marietta and North Georgia railroad, and we want your help, your aid and your sympathy, and because I believe you are interested directly, pecuniarily and otherwise.

The farmer cannot thrive unless he produces more than he consumes, and moreover, he must have an acceptable market for his surplus, where he can realize a fair price for the products of his labor. In the cost of production you must compute everything necessary to the production, together with cost of marketing. In Cobb you have the Western and Atlantic railroad within a days drive of every farmer in the county, and yet you have not a market. I mean such a market as I have described for all, or even a greater portion of your productions, for for even half what they present farming population would produce with such a market. Can I prove that you could and would produce more with the same labor, if you had a market where there was demand at remunerative prices? To deny it, would be to charge you with gross ignorance or culpable laziness. That is not true. That every farmer could produce more, I leave him to be the judge, but I suggest a change in your market. Suppose Marietta had a population of even ten thousand inhabitants, and was the distributing point from the narrow guage railroad to the Western and Atlantic railroad for the iron and steel—that is, magnetic iron ores on the line of road, and for the manufactured articles of iron and steel made on the line, for the marble, slate, kaolin, mica, talc and copper, for the wheat, corn, cotton, hurney, rye, oats, Irish potatoes, cabbages, apples and many other things, how many would have profitable employment, and how many from a distance would look to Marietta as a market. Is it idle to suppose there would be a marble yard, laundry, slate or talc, lumber yard of the fine mountain timbers and extensive manufactures of wagons, carriages, buggies and agricultural implements to be made of this best of timber, and a dozen other manufacturing establishments? If it is idle to suppose such a state of things on the completion of our road, then I must presume ignorance, and want of enterprise in capitalist and mechanic, for God and nature have never done more for any section. I will not presume what I know is not true. Men of sense and enterprise would avail themselves of these advantages, and would build up your beautiful little town of Marietta.

How would this effect the farmers of Cobb county? Would a load of peaches *glut* the market, or a load of anything else? No; you would plant more fruit trees, prepare better pastures for milch cows, raise more and fatter pigs, lambs, beeves, veal, vegetables of all kinds, and all would yield cash and give honest employment to all, and enable every parent to educate his own children and not depend on "sixty-five cents a year" to school them.

I find my communication will be too long, as I wish to say more to the farmers of my own and the upper counties, especially to the young men and women, and also to the merchants—some of the latter class not favorable to our road, as I understand—but prefer that we haul to them in wagons, over bad roads, camp out and barter our produce.

With your permission, Messrs. Editors, I will continue in your next issue. Don't forget that we are at work with one hundred convicts; work progressing finely, and actual expenses of working hands is all we want now, for with this we can grade the road to Ducktown. L.

THE VATICAN.

Another Letter from Dr. Newman—Cardinal Manning—Will the Pope Come to the United States.

(By Telegraph to The Constitution.)

LONDON, April 6.—A reply of Rev. Dr. Newman to Gladstone's last paper, entitled Vaticanism, is published to-day. Newman quotes from various authorities in order to prove that the pope is not infallible in the subject manner in which the conscience is of supreme authority. Therefore he says a deadlock between conscience and the pope is impossible.

PARIS, April 6.—A Rome correspondent of the Journal des Debats writes that the pope will take up his residence in the United States if it should become impossible for him to remain in Rome, and says it was with a view to such a possible emergency that the Archbishop McClosky was elevated to cardinalate.

LONDON, April 6.—Cardinal Manning has arrived. The Catholic gentry of England will present him with an address and 5,000 guineas.

Disaster to a Debutante.

The Washington correspondent of the Rochester Express gives the following tidbit to the word: "A most laughable incident occurred at an amateur musical entertainment the other evening. Mlle. Blank was to make her debut as a cantatrice. It had been the theme of Mrs. Grundy's conversation for weeks. Expectation was at a fever heat. Finally, the night came, and with it a high-toned audience of several hundred. The first part of the programme passed off satisfactorily, and now comes our fair debutante to the footlights with the grace of a queen and the ease of a professional. She warbled the first stanza like a Nillsson. The accompanist struck up the interlude, and of course this was the time when the fair singer should raise her 'handkerchief' to her face. With a regal curve of the left arm she did so, her eyes fixed on the admiring audience, when, horrible dictu, a most delicately constructed silk stocking displayed itself in wavy folds. It seems that her maid in her excitement had placed a stocking in the place where the other article ought to be, and hence her ludicrous mistake. She stood transfixed, resembling an auctioneer of hosiery at a bankrupt sale. The audience roared. The buttons flew, and stalwart men grasped their sides in fear of agony. Fashionable ladies forgot their propriety, and just screeched. Of course the best thing under the circumstances for Mlle. Blank to do was to faint. She did as well as Clara Morris could. Up rushed Senator——; he seized a pitcher of water and soused the prostrate form of the unfortunate singer. This had the desired effect, and so it would on any female when her $300 dress was ruined. With a whizzing sound she left the platform; the entertainment was ended, and the seats were lined with laughing hyenas, and I suppose several heathens now near Carolina in the islands of the South Sea. To witness such a scene again, I will pay the same price of admission and raise it two dollars. I regret to say that this fair debutante is not dead but has removed to the colonies of Alexandria."

1863 AND 1875.

Letter from an Ex-Confederate General—Return of a Colored Regiment's Flag.

[*Springfield (Mass.) Republican, April 2.*]

The correspondence which governor Gaston laid before the general court yesterday has a unique interest. Suppose any one had predicted in 1863, while the guns were roaring around Charleston, that within twelve years the general in command of the defences of that cradle of secession would of his own motion write the letter which we put before our readers this morning; that he would be found replacing the flag of a colored Massachusetts regiment in the hands of a Massachusetts governor with such chivalrous and tender words for the memory of brave men who followed that flag to their death, what would we have thought of the prophecy and the prophet. Such incidents as this have a significance which it is almost as impossible to exaggerate. They show that the wounds of the republic are beginning to cicatrize, in spite of all that selfish partisans can do to prevent it. They mark the progress that the holy work of reconciliation is making in the teeth of all obstacles and discouragements. A Massachusetts legislature may censure Charles Sumner; eloquent gentlemen, who should be in better business, may go from stump to stump and from state to state, declaiming the devil's gospel of hatred, striving to inflame the people of one section against their countrymen of the other; white house and capitol may insist as long as they please that the war is not yet over; that work goes steadily forward. The grass, flowers, waving grain, that will presently cover and hide a hundred bloody battle-fields, are but the outward and visible sign of a gracious change even now passing upon us. It is not yet complete; far enough from that. But it is in sure process.

GENERAL RIPLEY'S LETTER.

STANHOPE TERRACE, GLOSTER ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON,
LONDON, January 12, 1875.

To His Excellency the Governor of Massachusetts:

I have the honor to forward to your excellency the regimental color of the Fifty-fourth Massacusetts Volunteers, which was taken in action on the evening of the 18th of July, 1863, by the garrison of Battery Wagner, under Gen. Taliaferro, being part of the force defending Charleston, S. C., under my command, when that work was assaulted by the federal troops under Gen. Gilmore. Since the close of the civil war in America I have been generally absent from the country, and I have seen with regret the failures of expedients attempted to restore peace and content to the southern states. It seems to me, however, that the lapse of time and the course of events have produced a less embittered state of public feeling than that which existed just after the close of the strife. Under the existing state of things I deem it decorous, if not a positive duty, to promote the oblivion of animosities which led to and were engendered by the war. Such being the case, I prefer to look upon trophies of the character of one in question as memorials of the gallant conduct of men, who like Shaw, Putnam and other sons of Massachusetts, sealed their devotion to the cause which they adopted with their lives rather than as evidences of powers on the one side or the other. The custodians of such a momento should be the authorities of the state served by the gallant men, and I therefore transmit the flag to your excellency for such disposition as the authorities of Massachusetts shall determine. Respectfully, your obedient servant.

R. S. RIPLEY.

GOV. GASTON'S REPLY.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
BOSTON, March 31st, 1875.

Gen. R. S. Ripley.

DEAR SIR:—I have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt from you of the regimental color of the fifty-fourth regiment of Massachusetts volunteers, and also your letter bearing date January 12, 1875, which accompanied the same. In compliance with a request of the legislature, a copy of which I enclose herewith, the flag has been placed with the battle-flags of Massachusetts in Doric hall, in our state house. Please accept my thanks for your courtesy in returning the flag and for the great tribute you have rendered to the brave men who served their country with so much credit to themselves and so much honor to the state. Highly appreciating the sentiments which you express in your letter, and the motive which prompted your action, I have the honor to be your obedient servant. WM. GASTON.

SOUTH CAROLINA POLITICS.

A Race Speech from a Colored Member of the Legislature.

A rich scene occurred in the South Carolina legislature a few days since. The question under consideration was the passage of Leslie's bill to liquidate the floating indebtedness of the state over the governor's veto, and a negro member named Jones thus ventilated his spleen against his excellency:

Mr. Speaker—I is in favor ob passing dis bill ober de gobner's veto, and dese am de reasons dat actuate me in de premises: I is oppose to de gobner's sellin' out the publican party any furder. We made him what he is, and now he is trying to git in wid de ole arastocracy. Der sets de gemman from Charleston (alluding to Hon. G. A. Trenholm), who knows dat what I say is de fact. He was de man who refused to let de gobner git into de St. Patrick's society in Charleston last month, because he was a man ob bad charicter.

He ain't got no respect for D. H. Chamberlain, because he knows dat he is a traitor to de party what elected him, and when he pats him on de back, and says, "Dat's right Gobner; go ahead, and put dese dam niggers down;" yet he would not let him come in his house for $100,000, because he is a hated carpet-bagger from Massachuse ts.

Mr. speaker, I is dead oppose to dis man Chamberlain. He is de fust man who eber offered me a bribe. It was in 1868, when he was trying so hard to pass de Blue Ridge script bill ober Scott's veto. An' now he come be seech an honest man. I would not trust him in my house arter night. He is an enemy to de cullered race, sah, and if you pick him wid a needle, nothing but ice water will come out ob him. Shakespair must hab had his eye on de gobner when he wrote, "He is mild a mannered man as ever scuttled a ship or cut a throat." Dis man must git up all he eber stole before he gets to be honest. He ruined de poor Cardoza by making him fund fraudulent bonds, an' now he iusults de legislater by calling us a corrupt set ob fools, Sah, de democrats can hab dis man for demselves, but he shall be none of our gobner. When dey find dat we hab dropped him, dey will d n drop him like a hot potato, Sah, I is done wid dese New English men. Dey hab one hand in our pockets, an' when dey are stealing all we hab, dey say, "Pity you poor nigger, we find you your rights," etc. I is done wid dem, sah.

ROUSSEAU once wrote, "If it were only necessary for you to hold out your thumb in order to cause the death of an immensely wealthy mandarin in China, whose heir you would be, are you sure that you would not extend your thumb?" This passage one day attracted the attention of Henri de Lacrois, a young Frenchman of excellent family, but whose brain had been a little affected by the loss of his fortune. He thought, "If I could stretch out my thumb and that would be enough to kill my uncle and cousin, I should become very rich." In a sort of hallucination he extended his arm toward the photographs of his relations and said, "Let them die, so that I may inherit." Fifteen days later his uncle and his cousin were carried off by typhoid fever. Within the last six months remorse preyed upon Lacrois' enfeebled intellect, and he imagined that his spell caused the death of his relatives. He heard voices from all sides of his room calling, "Thou hast killed us! Thou hast killed us!" He delivered himself up to the police and asked to be executed. He died a few days ago in an insane asylum.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Honorable, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the p'aintiff in the following case, to-wit: MARSHALL M. BLACKBURN versus WILLIAM S. BATTLE, I have levied upon, as the property of defendant, lots numbers 368, 399 423, 425, 440, 441, 447, and 5½ acres of lot 496, all in the 4th district and 3d section of Bartow county, Georgia, each lot containing 40 acres, more or less, and will sell the same, at public auction, at the Court House, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and State of Georgia, on the FIRST TUESDAY IN MAY NEXT, between the lawful hours of sale.

Property pointed out by plaintiffs attorney.

Dated at Atlanta, Ga., April 6th, 1875.
WILLIAM H. SMYTH,
United States Marshal.
apr6—dlaw5w

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a DECREE issued out of the Honorable, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff in the following case, to-wit: NATHAN H. HAND versus THE YAHOOLA RIVER AND CANE CREEK HYDRAULIC HOSE MINING COMPANY, I will sell at public auction, at the Court House, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and State of Georgia, on the FIRST TUESDAY IN MAY NEXT, between the lawful hours of sale, THE CORPORATE FRANCHISE of the defendant.

Dated at Atlanta, Ga., April 6th, 1875.
WILLIAM H. SMYTH,
United States Marshal.
apr6—dlaw5w

Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line R. R.

Passenger Train Eastward.

Leaves Atlanta	7 30 p m
Leave Gainesville	10 09 p m
Leave Toccoa	12 01 a m
Leave Seneca	1 24 a m
Leave Greenville	3 21 a m
Leave Spartanburg	4 53 a m
Arrive Charlotte	8 30 a m

Passenger Train Westward.

Leave Charlotte	7 00 a m
Arrive Spartanburg	11 03 a m
Leave Greenville	12 33 p m
Leave Seneca City	2 45 p m
Leave Toccoa	4 11 p m
Leave Gainesville	6 09 p m
Arrive Atlanta	9 10 p m

Cider! Cider!

IN BARRELS AND HALF BARRELS,

For Sale by

GUTHMAN & HAAS.

17 S. Broad Street.

apr7—d3t

CLOTHING.

One of the finest and best selected stock of Clothing in this city can be found at our store at

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

We guarantee our FINE CLOTHING equal to the best

Merchant Tailor Work,

but a great deal Lower in Price. We have, also, a splendid line of

Gents' Furnishing Goods

—AT—

VERY LOW PRICES.

Please call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing.

A. & S. ROSENFELD,
Gate City Clothing Store,

58 WHITEHALL STREET.

apr6—d3t

DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,

Nos. 9 & 11 Nassau St., New York, issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, available in all the principal cities; also, for use in the United States, West Indies, &c. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS to LONDON, PARIS, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and other received. jan8—dec dly

Cows! Cows!! Cows!!!

THE SECOND SALE OF COWS THAT have been in the City Pound forty-eight hours—five in number—will take place to the highest bidder for cash, at the Pound, in rear of the Station House, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of April, 1875, between the legal hours of sale, unless sooner redeemed by their owners.

J. A. ANDERSON,
Chief of Police.
Atlanta, March 30, 1875—dlw

HERRING'S Patent Champion Safes,

Established more than a third of a Century.

REDUCED IN PRICE.

ALSO, TWO HUNDRED SECOND-HAND SAFES FOR SALE AT VERY LOW PRICES.

HERRING & CO.,
251 & 252 Broadway, N. Y.,
56 and 60 Sudbury St., Boston.
feb9—dec03m

HAYWARD'S MANUAL

—OF—

The Science of Agriculture Completed

EVERY FARMER SHOULD HAVE IT.

T. J. WATT, Esq., of Columbus, Ga., says * * * "As to the Book I would not take four times the price paid for it. I have no doubt it will prove a blessing to the people of Georgia." Colonel B. J. LOCKETT, of Southwestern Ga., says * * * "I purchased HAYWARD'S MANUAL and used Compound by his formula. I was better pleased with the result of it than any I ever used before." This Book can be had of the undersigned, postage prepaid, for $5 per copy. Money may be remitted by P. O. order.

S. B. ROBSON,
mar11—deod1m Atlanta, Ga

TWO ELEGANT FRONT ROOMS FOR RENT---LOW.

THE ROOMS ARE SUITABLE FOR Stores of any kind, and located by the bridge, on the principal thoroughfare of the city. App'y to

JAMES P. HARRISON & CO.
apr3—dtf

Taylor Hill Street Cars.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

AT the request of a large number of the patrons of this line, the Cars will run one-half hour later than heretofore. The last Car leaving Whitehall crossing at 10 p. m. instead of 9:30, as heretofore.

The first Car in the morning will start one-half hour later than formerly.

mar14—dtf

DECATUR Male and Female High School,

SPRING TERM opens February 1st and closes July 19, 1875.

TUITION.

Primary Department, per month	$2 00
Junior Class, per month	3 00
Intermediate Class, per month	4 00
Senior Class, per month	5 00

Music and Painting at Professors charges. Board, washing and fuel in the Principal's family at $15 00 per month.

For circular address Principal.

T. A. BURRAT, A. M.,
dec27—dtf Principal.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATLANTA HOUSES.

CANDY & CRACKER MANUFACTORY, G. W. Jack, Whitehall street.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE — McNaught & Scrutchins, Whitehall st.

PRODUCE and Commission Merchants—R. J. Griffin, No. 60 Decatur street, Wholesale dealer in Eggs, Poultry & Butter.

COMMISSION Merchants and Grocers—McDaniel & Gilreath, 117 Whitehall st.

MANUFACTURER OF BURIAL CASES, M. Cargile, No. 9 Ivy street.

BUSINESS UNIVERSITY—S. F. Moore, President, cor. Broad and Alabama sts.

LIQUORS, Champagne, Cider, etc., T. F. Grady, 22 Alabama st., near Ga. Depot.

STOVES and Housefurnishing Goods—F. M. Richardson, 82 Whitehall street.

CLOTHING—W. B. LOWE & CO., Whitehall street.

MERCHANT TAILORING—Lyckman, No. 4 Peachtree st., imported goods only.

MEAT MARKET AND DAIRY—H. C. Sawtell, 108 Whitehall street.

JEWELRY AND AGENT for ARUNDEL Spectacles—Er Lawshe, Whitehall st.

PHOTOGRAPHS—SMITH & MOTES, 32 Whitehall street.

OILS AND FINE GROCERIES—Jno. T. Hagan & Co., 114 Whitehall street.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY—J. J. Ford, corner Pryor and Line streets.

DYEHOUSE—JAMES LOUHREY, Hunter street.

RESTAURANT—THOMPSON'S, James' Bank Block.

J. M. BOHN, JR., & CO., AGENTS FOR Coal Creek and Soddy Creek Coal, corner Broad and Alabama streets.

nov3, '74—dly

HOTELS.

READ HOUSE,

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE,

If you desire first-class accommodations be sure to stop at this House.

W. M. LEWIS,
W. G. GANT, } Clerks.

june28—dtf

THE LANIER HOUSE, Macon, Georgia, B. Dub, Proprietor. Good accommodations. feb25—dtf

E. COLLINS, PROPRIETOR OF the *DAWSON HOTEL*, Dawson, Georgia, thoroughly renovated and refurnished. The traveling public will find this establishment, under the present management, a first-class hotel. dec6-dtf

PULASKI HOUSE, Johnson square, Savannah, Ga., S. N. Pavot & Co., Proprietors. Pleasantly located. The only hotel in the city facing south, (which is of great importance in this climate,) with a frontage of 273 feet. The best and most comfortable hotel in the Southern States. Rates first-class in all its departments. july5-dtf

NEW BRICK HOTEL.

PYE HOUSE,

FORSYTH, GEORGIA.

By R. D. BROWN AND SISTER.

RATES OF BOARD:

Per day	$ 2 00
Per week	10 00
Single meal	50
Single lodging	50

Rooms spacious and airy. Accommodations superior. Baggage transported to and from hotel free of charge. R. D. BROWN,
Formerly of Milledgeville Hotel,
Mrs. JULIA D. THWEATT,
sep13—dtf Late of Columbus, Ga

KENNESAW HOUSE, MARIETTA, GA. J. Q. A. Lewis, Proprietor of the above house, with W. M. Lewis as Clerk, announce, to their friends, and the public, that everything is in first-class condition, and that no expense or attendance shall be spared in giving satisfaction to all guests. nov21—dlaw1m

THE COUCHE HOUSE, Kingston, Ga., W. F. Roberson, Proprietor—would respectfully inform the traveling public that his large and spacious hotel is now open for the reception of visitors. He is prepared to accommodate several families. Board and lodging—rooms well furnished—$25 per month. Summer visitors would do well to give him a call. dec30-dtf

RICKS HOUSE,

CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.

This new and commodious brick hotel, recently completed and newly furnished, is open for public patronage. No effort will be spared to make guests comfortable.

nov22—dtf E. T. WHITE, Agent.

POMONA HOUSE, CLARKESVILLE, Georgia.—This house is more desirably situated than any other house in town—affording a full view of some of the finest mountain scenery in Georgia. It is about one hundred yards from a fine mineral spring. A splendid summer resort.

M. B. O'CALLAGHAN,
Formerly of Globe Hotel.
june14—d3tw3w

NORCROSS HOTEL.

SUPPER HOUSE.

BY MR. AND MRS. J. G. TRAMMELL.

Board, per day	$2 00
Board, per month	$35 to $30 00
Single meals	75 cents

jan1—dtf

GAINESVILLE HOTEL, GAINESville, Georgia. If you desire first-class accommodation be sure to stop at this house. J. J. Gaines, Proprietor. F. L. Hunter, Clerk, formerly of the New Orleans Hotel, New Orleans, La. jan31—d3m

BROWN'S HOTEL,

E. E. BROWN & SON, Proprietors,
MACON, GEORGIA.
Opened January 1st, 1856.
BOARD.....$3 PER DAY.

E. E. Brown & Son, Proprietors of this popular Hotel, would inform their numerous friends that on and after the first day of September next the rates will be reduced to THREE DOLLARS PER DAY.

The Proprietors would respectfully return their grateful thanks for the the very liberal patronage extended to the house for near twenty years, and assure their many friends that we will use our best endeavors for the future to give the same satisfaction that we have in the past. Every attention given to ladies and families, and large rooms always ready for commercial travelers visiting Macon. Respectfully,

aug30-dtf E. E. BROWN & SON.

NELMS HOUSE,

GRIFFIN, GEORGIA,
BY MRS. A. M. NELMS.

Near Passenger Depot. Rates of Board per day, $2 50; Single Meal, 75 cents. [dec11-tf

NEWTON HOUSE—Mrs. Janet Haudrup, corner of Main and Spring streets, Sparta, Georgia. Terms, $2 00 per day, lodging included; 50 cents per meal without lodging. mar5-dtf

PALMETTO HOUSE, Spartanburg C. H., S. C. Located near center of the city. Renovated and new furniture.

A. TOLERSON, Proprietor.

BARTOW HOUSE, Cartersville, Ga. P. S. Sheiman, Clerk. dec4-dtf.

STOP AT

McCOMBS' HOTEL,

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA.

Free Hack meets all trains.

C. G. WILSON,
apr4—dtf Proprietor.

BURNET HOUSE,

CINCINNATI, OHIO,

CONTINUES TO BE THE

LEADING HOTEL IN THE CITY.

New Passenger and Baggage Elevators, and all modern improvements.

Board, per day.....$4 00

SOUTHERN MERCHANTS, per day..... 3 00

DUNKLEE, SEARS & CO.,
mar13—d3taw2m Proprietors.

BOARDING HOUSES.

THE "VIRGINIA HOUSE,"

NEWNAN, GEORGIA,

Will be conducted, in future, a select boarding house. Prof. Wm. Wells will still attend to the wants of boarders or guests.

E. C. YANCEY.
Newnan, March 8, 1875. mar10-dtf

STOP AT THE RICHMOND HOTEL, near depot, or at Richmond House on public square, GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA. Street carsmeet all trains and convey guests to either house free of charge.

BUNT & BRO.,
feb9—dtf Gainesville, Ga.

TRAVELERS,

And those desiring Good Board, can be accommodated by stopping at MRS. C. S. DORSEY'S BOARDING HOUSE, Broad street, ATHENS, GEORGIA. [apr4-dtf

ODD FELLOWS' DIRECTORY.

CENTRAL LODGE, No. 38, meets every Tuesday night, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Marietta street.

T. A. GRAMLING, Secretary.

BARNES LODGE, No. 55, meets every Friday night, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Marietta street.

JOHN B. LANGLEY, N. G.
THOS. J. BUCHANAN, Secretary.

CAPITOL LODGE, No. 60, meets every Thursday night, in Odd Fellows' Hall, corner

DAILY CONSTITUTION

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 6

Connecticut.

The wires bring us to-day full assurance of a sweeping and glorious victory. Piegan Phil and the third-term conspiracy have received a stunning blow plump between the eyes in the defeat of Mr. Greene, the radical candidate for governor. For it was Greene who caused one hundred cannons to be fired as an approval of Sheridan's "banditti" despatch. These guns were fired on the day before the republican state convention met, and the delegates were so charmed with their sound that they forthwith constructed a positive, full-fledged Grant platform, and put Greene upon it. The aforesaid Greene has been badly upset, cannon, third-term platform, and all. Last year Ingersoll's majority over all was 1,822. His increased majority this year is unmistakable evidence of the drift of public sentiment. It presages the triumphant election of a democratic president in 1876 as plainly as any political event was ever foreshadowed in this country. The administration did its best to secure an approval of its course in the little Nutmeg State, but the voters were proof against all such advances. Their favor had been forfeited by a career of corruption, extravagance, and high-handed usurpation on the part of the government and could not be regained by specious promises or seductive oratory. In a vote of less than 100,000, the democrats will have a clear majority of something over 3,000. In 1873 the democratic vote was 45,059; in 1874 it was 46,755, and we confidently expect to record a still further advance in the late election to plump 50,000, or the best part of the entire vote of the little state. This will place Connecticut firmly in the democratic line, and eventually send Governor Ingersoll or some other good democrat to the support of Mr. Eaton in the United States senate. And this recalls to mind the fact that the result must be regarded, not only as a condemnation of Grantism as expressed in the explicit platform of the republicans, but also as an endorsement of Mr. Eaton's course, as his record was abused and distorted by every republican orator. They made it their trump card. The people accepted Mr. Eaton's friends, however, and rejected the men who ran as exponents of Grantism.

The result's in the congressional districts are no less gratifying, but far more surprising. It was conceded by the administration organs before the election that the man who applied the powder of the city of Norwich to the glorification of Grant's iniquities in Louisiana, would be buried under a shower of indignant ballots, but every possible effort, intrigue and bargain was utilized to bring in three republican members, leaving the democrats only one in the person of Wm. H. Barnum. The proportions they fought for were maintained—only the democrats have the three members, and the republicans the remaining one. The notorious Stark weather's majority in 1874 was 1 465, and it seems that he was reelected by a reduced vote. But we have gained enough and more than enough to show that the crimes against Louisiana and Liberty have been emphatically condemned, and that the famous "tidal wave" has never been turned back, nor even arrested, but is rolling steadily and increasingly on towards the corruptionists and centralizers who, in the name of the republican party, are conspiring to overthrow the republic as it was founded by the Fathers.

THERE are plenty of North Carolinians in Atlanta and in the rest of upper Georgia. Have they forgotten the state that gave them birth? If not, why do they not lead the way for a proper representation of this section of Georgia, at the great celebration and exposition that is to be held in Charlotte next month, in honor of the first declaration of independence? You, men from the old North state, you are the right ones to send the toesin, to call a meeting, to select working committees, and to put the ball in motion. All the surrounding states are preparing to co-operate. Will you permit Georgia to remain indifferent?

SEVERAL ex confederate soldiers will bury the bones of a comrade out near Peachtree creek next Sunday. It seems that in the gradation of the Peachtree road, the remains of a soldier killed on the field in July, 1864, were discovered in the bank, and near the ditch. Some old comrades were digging up his bones yesterday, collecting them for the above purpose, though none knew his name, rank or regiment.

THE Georgia University Magazine for March is before us. We trust the friends of the University will encourage the effort to revive this periodical, and to do so they must liberally patronize it. Write for a copy and terms.

A Spelling School.

[Detroit Free Press.]

The spelling school fever affected some of the gamins yesterday. They talked it around the post-office, and a dozen or more adjourned to an alley and stood in a row while one of their number pronounced words "out of his head." "Dog," "cat," "boot," "lemon," and some other words had been got along with, when the word "morocco" came into the teacher's mind. The first boy spelled it "more-rock-o," and all the rest followed, and when the teacher filled a demurrer, they ran him over a pile of barrels and hit him with frozen potatoes, thus destroying the harmony and breaking up the school. One of the boys was afterward heard saying: "What's the spelling good for, anyhow, unless a fellow wa is to write poetry."

MARY B. WILLIAMS contributes to Appleton's Journal an account, given to her by an aged relative, of a Voudou celebration in Louisiana fifty years ago. It was St. John's Eve, and the narrator, then a young boy, prevailed upon a negro woman to take him along. The place of the ceremonies was an abandoned brick-yard in a suburb of New Orleans. In an old building two altars of brick had been piled up, and about sixty negro men and women, dressed in white, were gathered. On a table stood two stuffed cats, one black and the other white, and between them was an enormous image of a woman. At a signal from an old man who conducted the rites a din was commenced by drummers, and he then drew out from a box a huge snake. Several candidates for initiation had been ranged in a kneeling posture, and the snake was drawn slowly around the neck of each, the conductor repeating the name of the order, "Voudou Magnian." Eating and drinking followed, the beverage being sugar-cane rum, until all were drunk. Then fires were kindled on the altars, and they joined in a dance of the most grotesque description. The women tore off their garments, the conductor brought out the writhing snake again, and the dancers sang:

Houm! dance Calinda,
Voudou! Magnian,
Ah! Ah!
Dance Calinda!

"The orgies," concludes the description, "were becoming frightful. Suddenly the candles flared up and went out, leaving nothing but a faint glow from the dying pyres. I had grown sick from heat, and an indescribable horror took possession of me. With one bound I was out of the shed, and with all speed traversed the yard, found the gate open, and I was in the street, and near home sooner than I can tell. If I ever have realized a sense of the real visible presence of his majesty the devil, it was that night among his Voudou worshippers."

—Monaco is in danger. In that switch of a state a German was put in prison for two months. He is now out of prison and in a rage. He has sold his property in Germany to buy two gunboats, and has sworn some fearful oaths that with these gunboats he will mercilessly bombard the whole state—the prince's palace, parliamentary.

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

By W. A. Hemphill & Co. ATLANTA GA., WEDNESDAY MORNING APRIL 7, 1875. Vol. VII---No 273

THE ELECTIONS.

Connecticut all Right—The Ohio Towns all Democratic—All Right for 1876.

(By telegraph to The Constitution.)

NEW HAVEN, April 6.—The returns up to 2 o'clock this morning, show Phelps' majority in the second district 1,200 over Kellogg. Barnum's in the fourth district is about 1,000. The state is undoubtedly democratic, by over 4,000 majority. The senate is largely democratic, having already elected 13 out of 21. There is a large republican gain of representatives The race in the house will probably be very close.

Starkweather, in the third district, was elected by about 1,000 majority. Hawley, in the first district, was defeated by 490 votes.

CINCINNATI, April 6.—The democrats elected their ticket at the elections in Ohio yesterday in Zanesville, Troy, Lima, Bucyrus, Dayton, Wooster, and all except the mayor in Chillicothe. In Xenia, Urbana, Mansfield, Wilmington, Youngstown, New Vienna and London the republicans and independents were successful. Complete returns in this city have not yet been received, but they will not materially change the figures in last night's dispatches.

COLUMBUS, April 6.—Heitman, democrat, was elected mayor by 800 majority, defeating Grove, the workingmen's and independent candidate. The democrats probably elect all their ticket.

CLEVELAND, April 6.—The democrats claim the municipal election by considerable majority.

DETROIT, April 6.—The republican majority is estimated at 15,000. On a light vote in this county, Riley, democrat, was elected circuit judge.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., April 6.—The statement telegraphed last night in regard to the unfortunate disturbance at the election here yesterday afternoon is in the main correct. A number of most respectable and influential citizens were at the polls at the time, and all agree that the negroes were the aggressors. It is positively asserted that Williams, who commenced the firing, was first knocked down by a colored man, and while down being assaulted, drew his pistol and fired two shots, both taking effect. Afterwards a second assault was made by a negro on a white man with a cudgel, and an indiscriminate firing between the blacks and whites took place, and some fifteen or twenty shots being fired. Of these ten took effect, two white men and eight negroes being shot. Of the latter W. Dorsey killed, J. Bell shot in the mouth and back; Edward Lee in the back, Jas. Williams in the chin, Henry Cooper in the jaw, Dan Brashers in the breast, and Henry Tilghman in the head. It is stated this morning that Bell and Cooper will probably die. The disturbance was finally quelled by the whites of both parties effectually interposing to cause a cessation after the negroes had retired, otherwise they would have been followed by the exasperated crowd, and more serious consequences would have followed.

THE NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN M. E CHURCHES.

Fraternal Meeting of Members of the Two Bodies at Louisville.

[New York Tribune.]

The Kentucky conference of the Methodist Episcopal church was recently held in Louisville. On the first day of the session, Bishop Kavanaugh, Dr. Schon, and several of the ministers of the Southern Methodist church attended the conference, and cordially invited its members to occupy their pulpits on the coming Sunday. Accordingly the northern Methodist ministers preached in the southern churches on Sunday, the southern ministers filling the pulpits of the northern church. Bishop Kavanaugh preached in the evening in the Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, and assisted Bishop Foster to ordain the class of elders. The northern Methodist were delighted with their cordial reception, and adopted the following paper, in conference on the subject, by a unanimous vote:

Difference among christians in respect to ideas of doctrine, policy, or methods of labor ought not to be regarded as a sufficient ground of difference among them in respect to feeling and affection, and we rejoice at every indication of good will and fraternal regard among the followers of one common Lord and Christ. It has been gratifying to us to receive so cordial a manifestation of the spirit of christian kindness and brotherly love from the ministers of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, in this city. The fact and manner of the visit of these ministers, with Bishop Kavanaugh at their head, to this conference are indications of a state of feeling in this community and in the hearts of these brethren beautiful in itself, and in harmony with the Spirit of the Divine Master. We have experienced great pleasure in having them mingle with us, in being able to respond to their invitation to occupy their pulpits, and in having their venerable and honest leader, Bishop Kavanaugh, minister to us in Trinity church. We heartily reciprocate every sentiment of kindness, of christian regard, and of fraternal affection which by word or act these brethren have been pleased to express for us, and sincirely trust that, under the guidance of the spirit of Christ the scenes which have been witnessed here during the last week may be but the beginning of a series of scenes, marked by similar exhibitions of tenderness and affection yet to take place between the ministers and members of the two churches throughout the land. If not altogether of one mind, we may nevertheless be of one heart, loving the same Lord, seeking the same heaven, and impelled by a kindly zeal to glorify God, in laboring to spread scriptural holiness throughout these lands.

It was remarked that four years ago, all the southern churches were closed to its members, now all open. This incident is regarded as important, because it indicates the coming restoration of fraternal relations between the two principal Methodist bodies in this country which have been so widely estranged.

Chicago Tribune: Whatever may be said of Messrs. Moody and Sankey, and their revival work in Great Britain, it must be admitted that the various charges of dishonesty preferred against them have been thoroughly exploded. The story that they had received several thousand pounds on private subscriptions, and intended to reimburse themselves from this fund, has been completely met by their refused to accept a cash donation of £2,000 from Lady Burdett-Coutts. The further assertion that Mr. Sankey was acting as agent for a Boston organ company, and receiving a commission on all the organs sold by him, has been positively denied in a published card by representatives of the company referred to. No charges of the kind have been for a moment entertained in Chicago, where the reputation for integrity of Messrs. Sankey and Moody needs no vindication, and where the worst that has been alleged against them touches only the method of their revival work and its value.

MARIETTA & NORTH GEORGIA RAILROAD.

An Appeal to the Farmers of Cobb, and Other Counties.

CHEROKEE COUNTY, March 30.

To the Farmers of Cobb, Cherokee, Pickens, Gilmer and Fannin counties:

It is said that the members of every profession and calling are united by a common sympathy and friendship, and that the worthy members are always ready to render needful help to worthy brethren in distress, or to give them united aid and assistance to promote the general good of each particular order—*except* the farmers—the tillers of the soil. I am a life-long farmer, an old man, fast travelling down the hill of life. My days will soon be numbered, and I have more care for myself in being prepared to enter upon the joys and pleasures of the "Elysian Fields," which lie beyond the "River of Death," than the acquirements of this world. Yet, I feel a deep and sincere interest and attachment to my calling, and that the farmers should be an exception to the rule first laid down worries me, if it is true, and to a great extent I fear it is true. It worries me, first, because it implies want of liberality, which always signifies want of intelligence. Secondly, it is ruinous to their own interest, and lowers the standard of the farmer. Thirdly, it weakens the power and lessens the influence which might be effected by this most powerful, but now almost powerless class.

I do not propose to write you a lecture. I *appeal* to you, and state facts as the basis of my appeal. I may be in error, but come, "let us reason together." I state frankly that I write this letter because we are trying to build the Marietta and North Georgia railroad, and we want your help, your aid and your sympathy, and because I believe you are interested directly, pecuniarily and otherwise.

The farmer cannot thrive unless he produces more than he consumes, and moreover, he must have an acceptable market for his surplus, where he can realize a fair price for the products of his labor. In the cost of production you must compute everything necessary to the production, together with cost of marketing. In Cobb you have the Western and Atlantic railroad within a short drive of every farmer in the county, and yet you have not a market. I mean such a market as I have described for all, or even a greater portion of your productions, nor for even half what the present farming population would produce with such a market. Can I prove that you could and would produce more with the same labor, if you had a market where there would demand at remunerative prices? To deny it, would be to charge you with gross ignorance or culpable laziness. That is not true. That every farmer could produce more, I leave him to be the judge, but I suggest a change in your market. Suppose Marietta had a population of even ten thousand inhabitants, and was the distributing point from the narrow guage railroad to the Western and Atlantic railroad for the iron and steel—that is, magnetic iron ores on the line of road, and for the manufactured articles of iron and steel made on the line, for the marble, slate, kaolin, mica, talc and copper, for the wheat, corn, cotton, barley, rye, oats, Irish potatoes, cabbages, apples and many other things, how many would have profitable employment, and how many from a distance would look to Marietta as a market. Is it idle to suppose that there would be a manufacturing yard, laundry, slate or talc, lumber yard of the fine mountain timbers and extensive manufactures of wagons, carriages, buggies and agricultural implements to be made of this best of timber, and a dozen other manufacturing establishments? If it is idle to suppose such a state of things on the completion of our road, then I must presume ignorance, and want of enterprise in capitalist and mechanic, for God and nature have never done more for any section. I will not presume what I know is not true. Men of sense and enterprise would avail themselves of these advantages, and would build up your beautiful little town of Marietta.

How would this effect the farmers of Cobb county? Would a load of peaches *glut* the market, or a load of anything else? No; you would plant more fruit trees, prepare better pastures for milch cows, raise more and fatter pigs, lambs, beeves, veal, vegetables of all kinds, and all would yield cash and give honest employment to all, and enable every parent to educate his own children and not depend on "sixty-five cents a year" to school them.

I find my communication will be too long, as I wish to say more to the farmers of my own and the upper counties, especially to the young men and women, and also to the merchants—some of the latter class not favorable to our road, as I understand—but prefer that we haul to them in wagons, over bad roads, camp out and barter our produce.

With your permission, Messrs. Editors, I will continue in your next issue. Don't forget that we are at work with one hundred convicts; work progressing finely, and actual expenses of working hands is all we want now, for with this we can grade the road to Ducktown. L.

THE VATICAN.

Another Letter from Dr. Newman—Cardinal Manning—Will the Pope Come to the United States.

(By Telegraph to The Constitution.)

LONDON, April 6.—A reply of Rev. Dr. Newman to Gladstone's last paper, entitled Vaticanism, is published to-day. Newman quotes from various authorities in order to prove that the pope is not infallible in the subject manner in which the conscience is of supreme authority. That for he says a deadlock between conscience and the pope is impossible.

PARIS, April 6.—A Rome correspondent of the Journal des Debats writes that the pope will take up his residence in the United States if it should become impossible for him to remain in Rome, and says it was with a view to such a possible emergency that the Archbishop McCloskey was elevated to cardinalate.

LONDON, April 6.—Cardinal Manning has arrived. The Catholic gentry of England will present him with an address and 5,000 guineas.

Disaster to a Debutante.

The Washington correspondent of the Rochester Express gives the following tidbit to the world: "A most laughable incident occurred at an amateur musical entertainment the other evening. Mlle. Blank was to make her debut as a cantatrice. It had been the theme of Mrs. Grundy's conversation for weeks. Expectation was at a fever heat. Finally, the night came, and with it a high-toned audience of several hundred. The first part of the programme passed off satisfactorily, and now comes our fair debutante to the footlights with the grace of a queen and the ease of a professional. She warbled the first stanza like a Nillson. The accompanist struck up the interlude, and of course this was the time when the fair singer should raise her handkerchief to her face. With a regal curve of the left arm she did so, her eyes fixed on the admiring audience, when, horrible dictu, a most delicately constructed silk stocking displayed itself in wavy folds. It seems that her maid in her excitement had placed a stocking in the place where the other article ought to be, and hence her ludicrous mistake. She stood transfixed, resembling an auctioneer of hosiery at a bankrupt sale. The audience roared. The buttons flew, and stalwart men grasped their sides in fear ful agony. Fashionable ladies forgot their propriety, and just screeched. Of course the best thing under the circumstances for Mlle. Blank to do was to faint. She did as well as Clara Morris could. Up rushed Senator——; he seized a pitcher of water and soused the prostrate form of the unfortunate singer. This had the desired effect, and so it would on any female when her $300 dress was ruined. With a whizzing sound she left the platform; the entertainment was ended, her cheeks were lined with laughing hyenas, and I suppose several heathens now wear "dickies" in the islands of the South Sea. To witness such a scene again, I will go the same price of admission and raise it two better. I regret to say that the fair debutante is not dead but has removed to the suburbs of Alexandria."

1863 AND 1875.

Letter from an Ex-Confederate General—Return of a Colored Regiment's Flag.

[*Springfield (Mass.) Republican, April 2.*]

The correspondence which governor Gaston laid before the general court yesterday has a unique interest. Suppose any one had predicted in 1863, while the guns were roaring around Charleston, that within twelve years the general in command of the defences of that cradle of secession would of his own motion write the letter which we put before our readers this morning; that he would be found replacing the flag of a colored Massachusetts regiment in the hands of a Massachusetts governor with such chivalrous and tender words for the memory of brave men who followed that flag to their death, what would we have thought of the prophecy and the prophet. Such incidents as this have a significance which it is almost as impossible to exaggerate. They show that the wounds of the republic are beginning to cicatrize, in spite of all that selfish partisans can do to prevent it. They mark the progress that the holy work of reconciliation is making in the teeth of all obstacles and discouragements. A Massachusetts legislature may censure Charles Sumner; eloquent gentlemen, who should be better business, may go from stump to stump and from state to state, declaiming the devil's gospel of hatred, striving to inflame the people of one section against their countrymen of the other; white house and capitol may insist as stoutly as they please that the war is not yet over; that work goes steadily forward. The grass, flowers, waving grain, that will presently cover and hide a hundred bloody battle-fields, are but the outward and visible sign of a gracious change even now passing upon us. It is not yet complete; far enough from that. But it is in sure process.

GENERAL RIPLEY'S LETTER.

STANHOPE TERRACE, GLOSTER ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON, LONDON, January 12, 1875.

To His Excellency the Governor of Massachusetts:

I have the honor to forward to your excellency the regimental color of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, which was taken in action on the evening of the 18th of July, 1863, by the garrison of Battery Wagner, under Gen. Taliaferro, being part of the force defending Charleston, S. C., under my command, when that work was assaulted by the federal troops under Gen. Gilmore. Since the close of the civil war in America I have been generally absent from the country, and I have seen with regret the failures of expedients attempted to restore peace and content to the southern states. It seems to me, however, that the lapse of time and the course of events have produced a less embittered state of public feeling than that which existed just after the close of the strife. Under the existing state of things I deem it decorous, if not a positive duty, to promote the oblivion of animosities which led to and were engendered by the war. Such being the case, I prefer to look upon trophies of the character of one in question as mementoes of the gallant conduct of men, who like Shaw, Putnam and other sons of Massachusetts, sealed their devotion to the cause which they adopted with their lives rather than as evidences of powers over one side or the other. The custodians of such a memento should be the authorities of the state served by the gallant men, and I therefore transmit the flag to your excellency for such disposition as the authorities of Massachusetts shall determine. Respectfully, your obedient servant.

R. S. RIPLEY.

GOV. GASTON'S REPLY.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, BOSTON, March 31st, 1875.

Gen. R. S. Ripley.

DEAR SIR:—I have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt from you of the regimental color of the fifty-fourth regiment of Massachusetts volunteers, and also your letter bearing date January 12, 1875, which accompanied the same. In compliance with a request of the legislature, a copy of which I enclose herewith, the flag has been placed with the battle-flags of Massachusetts in Doric hall, in our state house. Please accept my thanks for your courtesy in returning the flag and for the great tribute you have rendered to the brave men who served their country with so much credit to themselves and so much honor to the state. Highly appreciating the sentiments which you express in your letter, and the motive which prompted your action, I have the honor to be your obedient servant. WM. GASTON.

SOUTH CAROLINA POLITICS.

A Race Speech from a Colored Member of the Legislature.

A rich scene occurred in the South Carolina legislature a few days since. The question under consideration was the passage of Leslie's bill to liquidate the floating indebtedness of the state over the governor's veto, and a negro member named Jones thus ventilated his spleen against his excellency:

Mr. Speaker, I is in favor ob passing dis bill ober de gobner's veto, and dese am de reasons dat actuate me in de premises: I is oppose to de gobner's sellin' out the publican party any furder. We made him what he is, and now he is trying to git in wid de ole arastocracy. Der sets de gemman from Charleston (alluding to Hon. G. A. Trenholm), who knows dat what I say is de fact. He was de man who refused to let de gobner git into de St. Patrick's society in Charleston last month, because he was a man ob bad character.

He ain't got no respect for D. H. Chamberlain, because he knows dat he is a traitor to de party what elected him, and when he pats him on de back, and says, "Dat's right Gobner; go ahead, and put dese damn niggers down;" yet he would not let him come in his house for $100,000, because he is a hated carpet-bagger from Massachuse ts.

Mr. speaker, I is dead oppose to dis man Chamberlain. He is de fust man who eber offered me a bribe. It was in 1868, when he was trying so hard to pass de Blue Ridge script bill ober Scott's veto. An' now he come be seech an honest man. I would not trust him in my house arter night. He is an enemy to de colored race, sah, and if you pick him wid a needle, nothing but ice water will come out ob him. Shakespair must hab had his eye on de gobner when he wrote, "He is mild a mannered man as ever scuttled a ship or cut a throat." Dis man must gib up all he eber stole before he gets to be honest. He ruined poor Cardoza by making him fund fraudulent bonds, an' now he insults de legislater by calling us a corrupt set ob fools, Sah, de democrats can hab dis man for demselves, but he shall be none of our gobner. When dey find dat we hab dropped him, dey will d n drop him like a hot potato. Sah, I is done wid dese New English men. Dey hab one hand in our pockets, an' when dey are stealing all we hab, dey say, "Pity you poor nigger, we fout for yore rights," etc. I is done wid dem, sah.

ROUSSEAU once wrote, "If it were only necessary for you to hold out your thumb in order to cause the death of an immensely wealthy mandarin in China, whose heir you would be, are you sure that you would not extend your thumb?" This passage one day attracted the attention of Henri de Lacrois, a young Frenchman of excellent family, but whose brain had been a little affected by the loss of his fortune. He thought, "If I could stretch out my thumb and that would be enough to kill my uncle and cousin, I should become very rich." In a sort of hallucination he extended his arm toward the photographs of his relations and said, "Let them die, so that I may inherit." Fifteen days later his uncle and his cousin were carried off by typhoid fever. Within the last six months remorse preyed upon Lacrois' enfeebled intellect, and he imagined that his spell caused the death of his relatives. He heard voices from all sides of his room calling, "Thou hast killed us! Thou hast killed us!" He delivered himself up to the police and asked to be executed. He died a few days ago in an insane asylum.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Honorable, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff in the following case, to-wit: MARSHALL M. BLACKBURN versus WILLIAM S. BATTLE, I have levied upon, as the property of defendant, lots numbers 308, 309, 425, 425, 440, 441, 447, and 5½ acres of lot 496, all in the 4th district and 3d section of Bartow county, Georgia, each lot containing 40 acres, more or less, and will sell the same, at public auction, at the Court House, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and State of Georgia, on the FIRST TUESDAY IN MAY NEXT, between the lawful hours of sale.

Property pointed out by plaintiffs attorney.

Dated at Atlanta, Ga., April 6th, 1875.
WILLIAM H. SMYTH,
United States Marshal.

apr6—dlaw5w

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a DECREE issued out of the Honorable, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff in the following case, to-wit: NATHAN H. HAND versus THE YAHOOLA RIVER AND CANE CREEK HYDRAULIC HOSE MINING COMPANY, I will sell at public auction, at the Court House, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and State of Georgia, on the FIRST TUESDAY IN MAY NEXT, between the lawful hours of sale, THE CORPORATE FRANCHISE of the defendant.

Dated at Atlanta, Ga., April 6th, 1875.
WILLIAM H. SMYTH,
United States Marshal.

apr6—dlaw5w

Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line R. R.

Passenger Train Eastward.

Leaves Atlanta	7 30 p m
Leave Gainesville	10 02 p m
Leave Toccoa	12 01 a m
Leave Seneca	1 24 a m
Leave Greenville	3 21 a m
Leave Spartanburg	4 53 a m
Arrive Charlotte	8 33 a m

Passenger Train Westward.

Leave Charlotte	7 00 a m
Arrive Spartanburg	11 03 a m
Leave Greenville	12 33 p m
Leave Seneca City	2 45 p m
Leave Toccoa	4 11 p m
Leave Gainesville	6 09 p m
Arrive Atlanta	9 10 p m

Cider! Cider!

IN BARRELS AND HALF BARRELS,

For Sale by

GUTHMAN & HAAS.

17 S. Broad Street.

apr7—d3t

CLOTHING.

One of the finest and best selected stock of Clothing in this city can be found at our store at

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

We guarantee our FINE CLOTHING equal to the best

Merchant Tailor Work,

but a great deal Lower in Price. We have, also, a splendid line of

Gents' Furnishing Goods

—— AT ——

VERY LOW PRICES.

Please call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing.

A. & S. ROSENFELD,
Gate City Clothing Store,

58 WHITEHALL STREET.

apr6—d3t

DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,

Nos. 9 & 11 Nassau St., New York,
Issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, available in all the principal cities; also, for use in the United States, West Indies, &c. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS to LONDON, PARIS, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and other received. jan8—dec31dly

Cows! Cows!! Cows!!!

THE SECOND SALE OF COWS THAT have been in the City Pound forty-eight hours—five in number—will take place to the highest bidder for cash, at the Pound, in rear of the Station House, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of April, 1875, between the legal hours of sale, unless sooner redeemed by their owners.

J. A. ANDERSON,
Chief of Police.

Atlanta, March 30, 1875—dlw

HERRING'S Patent Champion Safes,

Established more than a third of a Century.

REDUCED IN PRICE.

ALSO, TWO HUNDRED SECOND-HAND SAFES FOR SALE AT VERY LOW PRICES.

HERRING & CO.,
251 & 252 Broadway, N. Y.,
56 and 60 Sudbury St., Boston.

feb9—deod3m

HAYWARD'S MANUAL

—OF—

The Science of Agriculture Completed

EVERY FARMER SHOULD HAVE IT.

T. J. WATT, Esq., of Columbus, Ga., says * * * "As to the Book I would not take four times the price paid for it. I have no doubt it will prove a blessing to the people of Georgia." Colonel R. J. LOCKETT, of Southwestern Ga., says * * * "I purchased HAYWARD'S MANUAL and used Compound by his formula. I was better pleased with the result of it than any I ever used before." This Book can be had of the underwritten, postage prepaid, for $5 per copy. Money may be remitted by P. O. order. S. B. ROBSON,
Atlanta, Ga

mar11—deod1m

TWO ELEGANT FRONT ROOMS FOR RENT---LOW.

THE ROOMS ARE SUITABLE FOR Stores of any kind, and located by the bridge, on the principal thoroughfare of the city. App'y to

JAMES P. HARRISON & CO.

apr3—dtf

Taylor Hill Street Cars.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

AT the request of a large number of the patrons of this line, the Cars will run one-half hour later than heretofore. The last Car leaving Whitehall crossing at 10 p. m. instead of 9:30, as heretofore.

The first Car in the morning will start one-half hour later than formerly.

mar14—dtf

DECATUR Male and Female High School,

SPRING TERM opens February 1st and closes July 12, 1875.

TUITION.

Primary Department, per month	$2 00
Junior Class, per month	4 00
Intermediate Class, per month	4 00
Senior Class, per month	5 00

Music and Painting at Professors charges. Board, washing and lights in the Principal's family at $20 00 per month.

For circulars address Principal,

T. A. MURRAY, A. M.,
Principal.

dec7tr—dtf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATLANTA HOUSES.

CANDY & CRACKER MANUFACTORY, G. W. Jack, Whitehall street.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE — McNaught & Scrutchins, Whitehall st.

PRODUCE and Commission Merchant—R. J. Griffin, No. 60 Decatur street, Wholesale dealer in Eggs, Poultry & Butter.

COMMISSION Merchants and Grocers—McDaniel & Gilreath, 117 Whitehall st.

MANUFACTURER OF BURIAL CASES, M. Cargile, No. 9 Ivy street.

BUSINESS UNIVERSITY—H. F. Moore, President, cor. Broad and Alabama sts.

LIQUORS, Champagne, Cider, etc., T. F. Grady, 22 Alabama st., near Ga. Depot.

STOVES and House furnishing Goods—F. M. Richardson, 82 Whitehall street.

CLOTHING—W. B. LOWE & CO., Whitehall street.

MERCHANT TAILORING—Lykeman, No. 4 Peachtree st., imported goods only.

MEAT MARKET AND DAIRY—H. C. Sawtell, 108 Whitehall street.

JEWELRY AND AGENT for AKUNDEL Spectacles—Er Lawahe, Whitehall st.

PHOTOGRAPHS—SMITH & MOTES, 32 Whitehall street.

OILS AND FINE GROCERIES—Jno. T. Hagan & Co., 114 Whitehall street.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY—J. J. Ford, corner Pryor and Line streets.

DYEHOUSE—JAMES LOCHREY, Hunter street.

RESTAURANT—THOMPSON'S, James' Bank Block.

J. M. BORN, JR., & CO., AGENTS FOR Coal Creek and Soddy Creek Coal, corner Broad and Alabama streets.

nov3, '74—dly

HOTELS.

READ HOUSE,

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE,

If you desire first-class accommodations be sure to stop at this House.

W. M. LEWIS,
W. G. GANT, } Clerks.

June26—dtf

THE LANIER HOUSE, Macon, Georgia, B. Dub, Proprietor. Good accommodations. june6—dtf

B. F. COLLINS, PROPRIETOR OF the *DAWSON HOTEL*, Dawson, Georgia, thoroughly renovated and refurnished. The traveling public will find this establishment, under the present management, a first-class hotel. dec6-dtf

PULASKI HOUSE, Johnson Square, Savannah, Ga., S. N. Papot & Co., Proprietors. Pleasantly located. The only hotel in the city facing south, (which is of great importance in this climate,) with a frontage of 273 feet. The best and most comfortable hotel in the Southern States. Kept strictly first-class in all its departments. july5—dtf

NEW BRICK HOTEL.

PYE HOUSE,
FORSYTH, GEORGIA.
By E. D. BROWN AND SISTER.

RATES OF BOARD:

Per day	$2 00
Per week	10 00
Single meal	50
Single lodging	50

Rooms spacious and airy. Accommodations superior. Baggage transported to and from hotel free of charge. E. D. BROWN,
Formerly of Milledgeville Hotel,
Mrs. JULIA D. THWEATT,
sep13—dtf Late of Columbus, Ga.

KENNESAW HOUSE, MARIETTA, GA. J. Q. A. Lewis, Proprietor of the above house, with W. M. Lewis as Clerk, announce to their friends, and the public, that everything is in first-class condition, and that no expense or attendance shall be spared in giving satisfaction to all guests. nov21—dtf

THE COUCHE HOUSE, Kingston, Ga., W. F. Roberson, Proprietor—would respectfully inform the traveling public that his large and spacious hotel is now open for the reception of visitors. He is prepared to accommodate several families. Board and lodging—rooms well furnished—$25 per month. Summer visitors would do well to give him a call. dec30-dtf

RICKS HOUSE,

CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.

This new and commodious brick hotel, recently completed and newly furnished, is open for public patronage. No effort will be spared to make guests comfortable.

nov22—dtf E. T. WHITE, Agent.

POMONA HOUSE, CLARKESVILLE, Georgia.—This house is more desirably situated than any other house in town—affording a full view of some of the finest mountain scenery in Georgia. It is about one hundred yards from a fine mineral spring. A splendid summer resort.

M. B. O'CALLAGHAN,
Formerly of Globe Hotel.

june14—d3tw3w

NORCROSS HOTEL.

SUPPER HOUSE.

BY MR. AND MRS. J. G. TRAMMELL.

Board, per day $3 00
Board, per month $75 to $80 00
Single meals 75 cents

jan1—dtf

GAINESVILLE HOTEL, GAINESville, Georgia. If you desire first-class accommodation be sure to stop at this house. J. C. Gaines, Proprietor. W. Lumpkin, Clerk, formerly of the New Orleans Hotel, New Orleans, La. jan31—d3m

BROWN'S HOTEL,

E. E. BROWN & SON, Proprietors,
MACON, GEORGIA.

Opened January 1st, 1856.

BOARD $3 PER DAY.

E. E. Brown & Son, Proprietors of this popular Hotel, would inform their numerous friends that on and after the first day of September next the rates will be reduced to THREE DOLLARS PER DAY.

The Proprietors would respectfully return their grateful thanks for the the very liberal patronage extended to the house for near twenty years, and assure their many friends that we will use our best endeavors for the future to give the same satisfaction that we have in the past. Every attention given to ladies and families, and large rooms always ready for commercial travelers visiting Macon. Respectfully,

E. E. BROWN & SON.

NELMS HOUSE,

GRIFFIN, GEORGIA.

BY MRS. A. M. NELMS.

Near Passenger Depot. Rates of Board per day, $2 00; Single Meal, 75 cents. [dec11-tf

NEWTON HOUSE—Mrs. Janet Haudrup, corner of Main and Spring streets, Sparta, Georgia. Terms, $3 00 per day, lodging included; 50 cents per meal without lodging. mar3-dtf

PALMETTO HOUSE, Spartanburg C. H., S. C. Located near center of the city. Renovated and new furniture.

A. TOLERSON, Proprietor.

BARTOW HOUSE, Cartersville, Ga. P. S. Sheiman, Clerk. dec4-dtf.

STOP AT

McCOMBS' HOTEL,

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA.

Free Hack meets all trains.

C. G. WILSON,
apr4—dtf Proprietor.

BURNET HOUSE,

CINCINNATI, OHIO,

CONTINUES TO BE THE

LEADING HOTEL IN THE CITY.

New Passenger and Baggage Elevators, and all modern improvements.

Board, per day $4 00
SOUTHERN MERCHANTS, per day 3 00

DUNKLEE, SEARS & CO.,
mar13—d3taw3m Proprietors.

BOARDING HOUSES.

THE "VIRGINIA HOUSE,"

NEWNAN, GEORGIA,

Will be conducted, in future, a select boarding house. Prof. Wm. Wells will still attend to the wants of boarders or guests.

E. C. YANCEY.

Newnan, March 8, 1875. mar10-dtf

STOP AT THE RICHMOND HOTEL, near depot, or at Richmond House on public square, GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA. Street cars meet all trains and convey guests to either house free of charge.

BUNT & BRO.
feb9—dtf Gainesville, Ga.

TRAVELERS,

And those desiring Good Board, can be accommodated by stopping at MRS. C. S. DORSEY'S BOARDING HOUSE, Broad street, ATHENS, GEORGIA. [apr4-dtf

ODD FELLOWS' DIRECTORY.

CENTRAL LODGE, No. 38, meets every Tuesday night, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Marietta street.

FRANK T. RYAN, N. G.
T. A. GRAMLING, Secretary.

BARNES LODGE, No. 55, meets every Friday night, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Marietta street.

JOHN B. LANGLEY, N. G.
THOS. J. BUCHANAN, Secretary.

CAPITOL LODGE, No. 60, meets every Thursday night, in Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Broad and Mitchell streets.

JOHN B. GOODWIN, N. G.
G. H

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

ATLANTA.

Wednesday Morning, April 7, 1875.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION CITY, COUNTY AND STATE.

DEFIES REFUTATION.

General Traveling Agents:
T. M. ACTON. B. H. PARKS.

THE butter crop of the United States now exceeds the wheat crop in value.

SEVEN years is the time counted for the construction of the tunnel between England and France.

ARCHBISHOP MANNING is the eighth Englishman who has been advanced to the rank of cardinal since the reformation.

IT is estimated that the cartage bill paid by the commerce of New York amounts to the enormous sum of $12,000,000 per annum.

OF the 231,042 teachers in this country, 127,718 are women. But Anna Dickinson says one-half of them are not fitted for the position.

MR. HALLIWELL, the Shakspearean critic, has obtained leave to search the paneling of the house of Lady Barnard, the grand-daughter of the Bard, for Shakspeare's missing papers.

GEN. SPINNER'S resignation is said to have been received with general sadness among the employes of the treasury. The Washington Republican says the women clerks wept like children when he told them of it.

UNITED States Treasurer Spinner is the only man living whose photograph has been in the possession of everybody in the country and is sought by all ages and sexes, without reference to color or previous condition of servitude.

AS near as can be ascertained, about twenty women are making all the fuss throughout the United States about women's rights, dress reform, and kindred social topics. This is a remarkable illustration of woman's power.

EX-GOV. PARKER, of New Jersey has resigned his office of attorney-general because he wished to give more time to his private practice. Ex-Senator Stockton and that time honored office-seeker, Mr. Jacob Vanatta, are candidates for the position.

CONNECTICUT probably held its last general election in the spring Monday. An amendment of the constitution has passed two successive legislatures and voted on by the people at the election, and almost certainly adopted, providing that, after this year, all elections shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November. It will be remembered that an act of congress, approved February 2, 1872, fixes the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November as the day when representatives in congress must be elected in all the states, and the law first takes effect next year.

THE Anglican bishops are in possession of large incomes. The archbishop of Canterbury has $75,000 a year, the archbishop of York $50,000; the bishop of London $50,000; the other bishops sums ranging from $40,000 to $21,000, with the exception of the bishop of Sodor and Man, who has only $10,000. But these bishops complain that they have too much work to do. They ask for more bishops; and a new see is now to be carved out of the corners of several of the others, and to be called St. Albans. But when it came to providing for the endowment of the new see the government refused to give a penny; the laity drew their purse-strings tight, and the bishops found themselves compelled to endow it themselves. The bishop of Winchester gave his town-house to be sold; it is worth £60,000, and to keep it up costs about £3,000 yearly. The bishop of Rochester gives up Essex and Hertford, and sells Danbury palace, which is worth about £40,000 Some of the other bishops also contribute, and thus a decent living for the new prelate will be provided. And, in thus putting their hands in their own pockets, the bishops show themselves wise in their generation.

THE Sutro tunnel, often mentioned in connection with the subject of Nevada mining, is an unfinished work of unappreciated magnitude. The famous Comstock lode is in a fissure several miles long and of unknown depth. Over $200,000,000 worth of silver and gold has been taken out of it. To reach the rich deposit shafts are sunk all along the vein, and some of them are 2,000 feet deep. The lowest mines are the most productive, but the air in them is so hot that the miners can only work on the system of five minutes' labor followed by fifteen of rest. This makes mining there very uncomfortable and expensive. Mr. Sutro's plan is to run a tunnel from the foot of the mountain, meeting the lode at right angles, and thus following it, the total length being about eight miles. This would furnish a handier outlet for the ore, besides draining and ventilating the mines. The tunnel, which is now about a third done, is fourteen feet wide by ten high, and will cost about eight millions. The company will get a royalty of two dollars a ton from the miners, and the ownership of any mineral lodes which the tunnel may strike on the way to the Comstock vein.

Rhode Island.

For twenty long years the state has been hopelessly republican. In 1872 Greeley's vote was only 5,329, while Grant's was 18,665. In 1873 the democratic vote for governor was 3,785, and in t year it was reduced to 1,589, although Governor Howard received 12,335 votes. Another year at this destructive rate, would have brought the democratic strength down to zero, but fortunately a change has taken place that will bring the latent democratic strength fully out. The election occurs to-day. After twenty years of republican victories, we expect to chronicle to-morrow morning a democratic triumph in little Rhody.

The rousing democratic victory in Connecticut will promote such a result, and so will the general drift of voters to the standard that represents a pure and constitutional government; but we pin our faith in the downfall of republicanism in the little state more upon the dissensions of the radicals than all else. Three tickets are in the field, as follows:

Regular Republican—For governor, Henry Lippitt; lieutenant-governor, Henry T. Sisson; secretary of state, *J. M. Addeman; attorney-general, *Willard Sayles; treasurer, *Samuel Clark.

Bolting Republican—For governor, Roland Hazard; lieutenant-governor, Daniel E. Day; secretary of state, *J. M. Addeman; attorney-general, *Willard Sayles; treasurer, *Samuel Clark.

Democratic—For governor, Chas. B. Cutler; lieutenant-governor, John B. Pierce; secretary of state, Thos. A. Reynolds; attorney-general, Chas. F. Gorman; treasurer, Phillip Rider.

*Renominated.

Col. Lippitt was nominated by a convention that opened with fifty-six contested seats. He secured a majority of one after an all-night session, just as the hotel gongs sounded the signals for breakfast. He is an outspoken opponent of a prohibitory liquor law. His opponent in the convention was an ultra-temperance man. The contest was bitter and in many respects corrupt and disgraceful. A bolt was quickly organized, which placed a ticket in the field with Hon. Roland Hazard at the head of it. Fraud and trickery were charged upon the regular convention. The ticket of the bolters has since been endorsed by the prohibitionists. Senator Anthony's paper, the Providence Journal, is in sympathy with the bolters. The republican vote will be split into nearly even parts by this movement.

The democrats enter the triangular contest with harmony in their councils, and with the advantage of candidates of conceded ability, integrity and popularity. Mr. Cutler is especially popular. In 1872 he ran ahead of his ticket, and actually beat his opponent, and was elected lieutenant-governor. To-day will witness his promotion to the highest office of the state if the democrats come out, and we believe they will. The little state may for one year at least be democratic. Nor is she so very little in a political sense, for her four electoral votes are more than either Nebraska, Nevada, Delaware or Oregon casts.

Lively News.

We give to our readers this morning a batch of interesting events, chiefly by telegram. In the first place, we have the glorious news from Connecticut. Secondly, we have the cheering intelligence of two more counties in the ninth district going for Ben Hill. Thirdly, we have a record of the noble action of Hon. A. T. McIntyre in donating the amount of his back salary to the state. And fourthly, not to enumerate more, we have the Washington news of Dr. Sam. Bard's displacement in the postoffice, and substitution of Mr. Benj. Conley. This last is certainly like a "clap" of thunder in a clear sky. An editor was talking yesterday afternoon with Dr. Bard, who was altogether serene, and certainly did not appear to be anticipating removal. Isn't it sweet to be a radical office-holder dependent upon the will of autocrat Grant. The uncertainty of the thing is charming. There may be some mistake in Bard's case but it does not look so.

ONE of the post office department officials has confessed. His revelations implicate two more of Mr. Jewell's subordinates. All three of these parties, says the Washington correspondent of the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, received regular salaries, ranging from twelve to sixteen hundred dollars per annum, paid them by the contractors whose interests they were paid to look after; and so zealous and effective were they in their labors that as many as seventy-nine bids were changed by them, so as to give the contracts to their employers. The officers thus ascertained to be guilty asked leave to resign, but this privilege was refused, and the subject is now held up to await the return of the postmaster-general from his political mission to Connecticut. It seems that Mr. Jewell knew of all these damaging discoveries before he went to Connecticut, but he has kept the matter quiet, and delayed action probably for fear that it will injure the republican ticket in Connecticut to have the facts transpire just at this time. After the election the matter will doubtless be made public, the guilty officials removed, and a great parade made over the energy and virtue of the post-office department in ferreting out rascals which to-day are known, confessed, and yet stand unpunished. There is some severe criticism expressed at his leaving the department at such a time to engage in stump speaking.

THE German empire is displaying the iron hand very freely now-a-days. Political arrests are becoming unpleasantly numerous. The Frankfort Gazette thus enumerates the work of this nature in the short month of February:

Seven bishops and fifty priests arrested; two priests seized in their churches; a military force was necessary to prevent the people from rescuing their pastors; all the priests, save two, residing in the seminary at Fulda expelled; a fine of $1,720 imposed upon a priest for exercising his functions as a priest after having been deposed by the state; seven communities of teaching nuns suppressed and banished; several schoolmasters forbidden to exercise their calling; thirty-six journalists punished by fine or imprisonment, among them Herr Meyer, of the Chemnitz Free Ptess, sentenced to twenty-one and a half months imprisonment for speaking disrespectfully of Prince Bismarck; the editor of the Germania sentenced to two months; the editors of the Frankfort Gazette, of the Dresden Volksbote, and of the Post Kunyer, all sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. One writer asked what should be the proper penalty for calling Prince Bismarck "a scamp," imprisoned for two months; thirty-five of the citizens of Breihausen sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from two to fourteen days for expressing sentiments disrespectful to Bismarck; a social democrat, sentenced to seventy-five days' imprisonment for speaking disrespectfully of the empress, and so on.

THOSE who grumble at the appropriations which the police force of Atlanta require, should cast an eye over the expenses of Savannah in a similar direction. The two cities really call for the same amount of police duty, and yet Atlanta expends $35,000 a year, while Savannah's police system costs $86,000 a year. There is a proposition under discussion to reduce the latter sum to $77,600. The fire and police departments of Savannah are now conducted at an annual cost of $102,000. Our council would regard such figures as extravagant.

THE Vera Cruz steamer was detained at New Orleans until the arrival of the Washington mail with important despatches to the Mexican authorities. These despatches are said to contain formal demands for reparation for the recent Mexican raids across the Texas border. There is trouble brewing, and no one can foresee what the administration will or will not do in this or any other matter.

BY a new edition of her directory St. Louis has increased her population to 490,000, and pale envy sits supreme in Chicago. But it won't last, as the latter city will soon get out a directory that will put St. Louis to shame, and show that the town on the great lakes has considerably more than a half million of people. The directory men are rapidly becoming the census enumerators. The latter are too slow for this age.

LONDON possesses the largest gas meter in the world. Its capacity is 150,000 cubic feet of gas an hour, and its measuring drum delivers for each revolution 1,600 feet. The inlet and outlet connections are thirty inches in diameter; and it is stated that the immense meter works satisfactorily at three-tenths of an inch pressure.

Strawberries and Peaches—Crowding the Season.

The New York Express has the following:

"With a bracing snow storm in progress, it is pleasant to reflect that strawberries are generally due about the first week in April, and that they can even now be obtained for the trifling sum of $10 per quart. The earliest consignments of strawberries are from Savannah, and usually sell from $1 50 down to $1 per quart, cheapening as the spring days lengthen, until Jerseymen can deluge the market with them. The importations of peaches come somewhat in the same order as those of strawberries—that is, first from Savannah, next from Charleston, then from Norfolk, then from the ports of Delaware, and finally, in the fall season, from the rich flats of New Jersey, each succeeding week opening a new source of supply further to the north. This year even the southern states have experienced climatic severity, and the usual date of the receipt of fruit will be deferred, and at present it is only the wealthy or the extravagant who can indulge in the luxury of fruit. It is related that two weeks ago an order was filled for one quart of strawberries at $14, and two ripe peaches at $10, for a wedding breakfast. There is something like a revival of Midas and the golden touch in the story, for the fruit may be said to have been literally worth almost its weight in gold."

Executive Department Notes.

COMMISSIONED.—County school commissioner, James Paulk, of Irwin county.

Members of board of education, T. B. Wylly, John Robson, of McIntosh county.

THE NINTH DISTRICT.

The Delegates Selected Yesterday.

Two More Leading Counties for Hill.

Special Telegrams to The Atlanta Constitution.

Morgan County.

MADISON, GA., April 6, 1875.

The county convention held to-day to send delegates to the nominating convention at Gainesville, selected the following gentlemen: Colonel J. H. Brobston, Major G. F. Ponder and Dr. J. E. Godfrey. They are all Hill men, but go unt ammelled. B.

Hall County.

GAINESVILLE, GA., April 6, 1875

Meeting to-day selected for the nominating convention of this district on the 14th, one delegate for Hon. Jasper N. Dorsey and two delegates for Mr. Hill. C.

THE ELECTIONS.

Ingersoll, 53,984; Greene, 44,258.

Starkweather's Majority Only 791.

The Municipal Contests.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

NEW HAVEN, April 6.—Gov. Ingersoll's gain was chiefly in New Haven and Hartford counties, the city of New Haven alone giving an increase of about 1,500 over his majority in the city last year. There was a largely decreased prohibition vote told in the state, being about 2,400 to 4,900 last year. The democratic majority in the house is about twenty.

TOLEDO, April 6.—The republicans carry the city except the police judge, by 180 majority.

ARIAN, April 6.—The democrats elected mayor, others equally divided.

COUDYSPORT, April 6.—The democrats elected mayor, the republicans the rest.

HARTFORD, April 6.—Total vote for Ingersoll, 53,984; Green, 44,258; Smith, 2,674. The democrats in the first district, 488; second, 1,500; fourth, 2,235. The republicans carry the third by 791. Senate, democrats 15 to 6, house largely democratic.

COLUMBUS, April 6.—The democrats elected mayor by 618 majority.

CLEVELAND, April 6.—The democrats carried the entire ticket from 100 to 200 majority. The democrats carry Tiffin, Akron, Sandusky, Ashtabula, Newark and Fremont. The republicans carry Elyria, Aliance and Salem.

The Financial Embarrassment of a Widow who Has Only a Half Million at her Command, and is Waiting for a Million More.

(New York Sun.)

The widow of Paran Stevens, the hotel millionaire, and her lawyer, John E. Parsons, the executor, Mr. Melcher, and his lawyer, J. W. Arnold, were all before Surrogate Hutchings yesterday with testimony and argument in a long session regarding the petition of the widow to have the acting executor, Mr. Melcher, pay all your moneys in his hand to her trustees. Paran Stevens died nearly three years ago, owning, besides other real estates and stocks, a large share of the Tremont and Revere houses in Boston, the Continental hotel in Philadelphia, and the Fifth avenue hotel in New York. He bequeathed his widow the income from a million of dollars.

The estate receives from its hotel interests an annual income of about $150,000. Mrs. Stevens and the executor were both examined, cross examined, and again examined and crossed again; besides preliminary and subsequent arguments from the lawyers. The testimony on both sides was square and earnest, and the lawyers were assisted in their pithy and pointed arguments by timely sleeve-pulling and ear whisperings from their excited clients. Mrs. Stevens was stimulated to make her present application to Surrogate Hutchings, by the fact which appeared by the testimony of both witnesses, that in the second national bank, in which the moneys of the estate are deposited, two small checks of Mrs. Stevens' the executrix, have been dishonored, one of them a check for only $60. Mrs. Stevens testified that she had no access to the moneys nor to the books, the executor, Mr. Melcher, keeping everything locked up from her; and that although she was the widow of Paran Stevens, executrix of his estate, guardian of his and her children, and legatee to the income from a million dollars, she was obliged to borrow money to pay the monthly bills of her baker and grocer: that the $30,000 or $40,000, which was prated of, as being paid over on her million dollar trust fund, was spent on so called improvements and preservation of her estate, in the building and re-building of the Apartment house, a series of expensive and extensive flats, in Twenty-seventh street, from Fifth avenue to Broadway; that these expenses were made and met by Mr. Melcher while she was absent; that from the first she had not wished the interests of the estate to be sacrificed to her; and that she had been willing to delay her receipts for any reasonable time.

The testimony and argument from the other side were: That for the last six months Mr. Melcher, executor, and son-in law of Mr. Stevens by a daughter of his first wife, had kept his bank deposits out of the reach of Mrs. Stevens by a system of certified checks, that this was done to avoid having all the money drawn out; that this had previously mitted in Rotherock's presence that he did ask him to slip the bid in, but denied offering him money.

Rotherock says that in January or February last Hines asked him to watch the mails as they came into the department and abstract from them an important circular from certain parties in California, and in consideration of that service offered to increase his monthly compensation from seventy to one hundred dollars and continue the increase from month to month. Before the Texas bids were opened, Kettle, arranged with clerk named Floyd, who had charge of the Texas desk, for information to enable him to commit the frauds, and for the services to be thus rendered, paid him $2,500, one thousand of which was afterwards returned on ascertaining that Floyd would not have charge of the Texas bids. The department having as a precautionary measure temporarily changed the clerks at all the desks connected with the lettings for the various states. A clerk in the sixth auditor's office named Vanfleck was also used by Kettle in reaching the clerk Colt and was paid sundry sums amounting to one hundred and ten dollars. The clerks above named were not immediately dismissed, because their discharge would have prevented the obtaining of information to reach other parties, but they will be dismissed to morrow, and are also subject to criminal prosecution. Such fraudulent contracts as have been awarded will of course be annulled. They were to go into effect on the first of next July and to continue four years. The main discoveries were made a week ago. The postmaster-general wanted to make them public at that time, but was dissuaded from doing so by assistant postmaster-general, Tyner, chief special agent Woodward, and special agent Bethorpridge, who developed all the facts and obtained the confession of all the persons connected with the guilty transactions. The fact that Hines is implicated in the frauds was yesterday communicated to Attorney-General Williams, who immediately procured his removal by the president, as United States marshal for Alabama.

THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

Bard Removed From the Atlanta Postoffice.

Ben. Conley our New Postmaster.

Is this a Third Term Joke or a Mistake?

Providing for the Faithful in Louisiana.

Exposure of Postoffice Irregularities.

Claim Decisions, etc.

(By telegraph to the Constitution.)

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The court of claims has decided the case of Sophia B. Moore, a minor, against the United States. The treasury agent having leased or rented the lands and houses of her late father in North Carolina as abandoned property during the civil war, the court says the right of action given by the act of March 12th, 1863, applies to rents collected and paid into the public treasury under the provisions of the act July, 1862, by treasury agents appointed by virtue of the first section of the former act, and the claimant is therefore entitled to recover for the rents. But the right of action given by the act of March 12th, 1863, does not apply to the proceeds of property which was captured on land by the military and naval forces of the United States, removed into a loyal state by said forces and libelled in a district court before the passage of the act of July 17th, 1862, and which was sold and the proceeds paid into the public treasury before the passage of the act.

Appointments—J. Madison Wells, surveyor of customs, New Orleans.

C. W. Ringgold, appraiser of merchandise, New Orleans.

J. M. G. Parker, postmaster, New Orleans.

James W. Ward, postmaster, Corpus Christi.

Benjamin Conley, postmaster, Atlanta, Ga., vice Gov. Bard.

The first national bank pays ten per cent to its creditors on the 14th inst. only.

Dangerous five dollar counterfeits have been traded on the first and third merchant's national bank, all of Chicago. Exceedingly well done. No more notes of this denomination will be issued to the banks.

The supreme court will hear the famous Elger cotton case this week.

House *el. al.* vs. Mullen *et. al.* from the middle district, Alabama, was reversed.

Original.—State of Texas vs. Chiles, decided. Chiles may, under an act of congress, be compelled to testify by the state in its behalf on an order made for direction that his deposition be taken.

Gen Sickles, it is decided, retains his place on the retired list.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—Full details of mail route irregularities follow. The stamp used by the postoffice department when bids for mails are opened contains the initials of the first and second post office officials. As each bid is opened the stamp is put upon it to show the bid is prima facia imposition of the department. When the bids are opened and thus stamped they are passed to clerks detailed for the purpose of classifying, endorsing and making a record of them. Kettle, who has large contracts for Texas, obtained through a clerk named Channel and a messenger named Rotherock, both employed in the postoffice department, a fac simile of the genuine stamp, and from that had a counterfeit made by an engraver in this city. Channel obtained for his service in the business eight hundred dollars, and Rotherock fifty dollars. Kettle next obtained through a clerk named Colt, together with Channel, a memorandum of the lowest bids on a number of routes in Texas, which were opened at the last regular letting, about a month ago. He then made a fraudulent bid, at less figure, with the impress of the fraudulent stamp, and employed Channel to slip them among the bona fide bids. In this way the fraud was complete.

Kettle formed a partnership with Jerome J. Hines lately appointed United States marshal for Alabama, the terms of which were, that each of them should pay an equal share of the necessary expenses of getting these bids in, by corrupting the clerks.

Kettle fraudulently bid in the name of Patrick Laughlin, a resident of Michigan. Hines bid principally in the name of Wm. C. Iddings.

There have thus far been found seven fraudulent bids in the name of Laughlin, two in the name of Hines and from twenty-five to thirty in the name of Iddings, with Hines as surety.

After the above facts had been discovered, Kettle made a full confession on condition he should not be prosecuted. It further appears that many genuine bids were abstracted from the rooms of the department by means of a false key, which Kettle himself procured. They were taken to his room from time to time by the clerk, Channel, for inspection.

The fraudulent bids of Hines and Iddings were made up on a Sunday in Hines' room, and the fraudulent stamp put upon them in the presence of Hines, Kettle and Channel.

Hines denies being present, but that by collusion with the clerks in the department they were admitted.

While the bids for Arkansas were being opened Hines approached Rotherock, the messenger, claiming he had a bid on a certain route in that state, which he said was missing, and he privately offered Rotherock fifty dollars to slip a bid into those lettings, in lieu of the pretended lost one. Hines, on the investigation, admitted in Rotherock's presence that he did ask him to slip the bid in, but denied offering him money.

Rotherock says that in January or February last Hines asked him to watch the mails as they came into the department and abstract from them an important circular from certain parties in California, and in consideration of that service offered to increase his monthly compensation from seventy to one hundred dollars and continue the increase from month to month. Before the Texas bids were opened, Kettle arranged with clerk named Floyd, who had charge of the Texas desk, for information to enable him to commit the frauds, and for the services to be thus rendered, paid him $2,500, one thousand of which was afterwards returned on ascertaining that Floyd would not have charge of the Texas bids. The department having as a precautionary measure temporarily changed the clerks at all the desks connected with the lettings for the various states. A clerk in the sixth auditor's office named Vanfleck was also used by Kettle in reaching the clerk Colt and was paid sundry sums amounting to one hundred and ten dollars. The clerks above named were not immediately dismissed, because their discharge would have prevented the obtaining of information to reach other parties, but they will be dismissed to-morrow, and are also subject to criminal prosecution. Such fraudulent contracts as have been awarded will of course be annulled. They were to go into effect on the first of next July and to continue four years. The main discoveries were made a week ago. The postmaster-general wanted to make them public at that time, but was dissuaded from doing so by assistant postmaster-general, Tyner, chief special agent Woodward, and special agent Bethorpridge, who developed all the facts and obtained the confession of all the persons connected with the guilty transactions. The fact that Hines is implicated in the frauds was yesterday communicated to Attorney-General Williams, who immediately procured his removal by the president, as United States marshal for Alabama.

Cardinal McCloskey.

[By telegraph to the Constitution.]

NEW YORK, April 6.—Mr. Roncetto and Count Marofoski, bearers of the Cardinal's hat for Archbishop McCloskey, arrived here to-day via the steamer Periere. The party who received at quarantine by Cardinal McCloskey and a large number of Catholics of the city, and they were escorted to the house of the Cardinal.

Pardoned.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

ALBANY, April 6.—Ingersoll of the ring notoriety, has been pardoned, to testify against H. B. Sweeney.

STATE SUPREME COURT

Decisions Rendered in Atlanta, Ga. April 6, 1875.

HON. HIRAM WARNER, CHIEF JUSTICE;
HONS. H. K. M'CAY AND R. P. TRIPPE, JUDGES.

Reported specially for THE CONSTITUTION by Henry Jackson, Supreme Court Reporter.

William D. Trammell *et. al.* vs. William C. Johnson *et. al.* Equity, from Harris.

WARNER, C. J.

It appears from the record in this case, that Pulaski J. Trammell on the 29th of January 1859, made his will, and appointed his wife, Ann E. Trammell, his executrix, that in the month of April thereafter, the testator died, leaving the said Ann E., and three children as his legatees and devisees under said will. By the 6th and 7th items thereof, he declared it to be his will, that his wife should have his entire plantation whereon he then lived during her natural life for the sole benefit of my beloved wife and three children herein named, but said life interest in said plantation, shall not be transferable and not to be cultivated by any person's hands except my said wife's and children's, and at her death, to be sold and equally divided between my children heretofore named. It is further my will, that my children be educated out of the profits arising from my farming interest or otherwise. Should there be any more made on my farm above a good support for my wife and children, I wish it to be used for the benefit of my said wife and children as my executrix shall think best and proper." The three children of the testator filed their bill of complaint against Mrs. Trammell and one Johnson, in which they set forth the terms of the will, and alleged that on the first of January, 1871, the said Ann E. Trammell, as executrix aforesaid, in consideration of the sum of $9,000 cash in hand paid, leased and sold the plantation mentioned in testator's will to said Johnson for the term of twenty years, the said Johnson having the right to dispose of the houses upon the premises, either by sale, removal or in any other manner, and to have all wood privileges; that Johnson is in possession of the plantation, the annual rent of which is worth $400; that he is committing waste thereon; has removed buildings from the premises to the damage thereof $500; that at the time Johnson purchased the lease of the premises and took possession thereof, he had seen and read the testator's will, and knew all the terms of it. The complainants claim to be entitled to three fourths interest in the rents and profits of the land under their father's will during the lifetime of their mother, who is about forty years old and in good health, and pray that the defendants may be decreed to account for and pay the same, and for other relief, alleging that the executrix is insolvent. The defendants demurred to the complainant's bill, the court sustained the demurrer, and the complainants excepted. It was manifestly the testators' intention, in view of the state of things which existed as to the condition of his property at the time he made his will, that his plantation should be occupied by his wife and children for their sole benefit during her natural life, and not to be worked by any other person's hands except theirs, evidently meaning negro hands for their mutual benefit and support—and for the education of the children. In other words, the plantation and negroes were to be kept together as specified in the fourth item of his will, and worked thereon, for the mutual benefit of his wife and his three children during the natural life of his wife, and to effect that object, the testator declared her life interest in the plantation should not be transferable, and at the death of his wife, the plantation to be sold and equally divided between his three children. The testator appears to have had two objects in view in respect to the plantation whereon he lived at the time of his death. First, to provide a home for the support of his wife and children during her life. Second, that the plantation should only be worked by the hands of those who were interested in it, so as not unnecessarily to impair its value when it should be sold at the death of his wife, for the benefit of his children. The testator appointed his wife executrix, and entrusted her to carry out his object and intention, as expressed in his will. She accepted the trust. It was insisted on the argument for the defendants in error, that the restriction imposed by the testator in his will for the purpose therein expressed, that he life interest in the plantation should not be transferable, was repugnant to the interest devised by the testator to his wife, by this clause in his will, and was therefore void, and annalyzed it to a condition repugnant to the grant of an estate. This devise by the testator of a life interest to his wife in the plantation, for the purposes, upon the conditions and trusts, as expressed in his will, cannot in any legal sense, be considered as the grant of an estate to her. The plantation was the property of the testator, and he had the legal right to dispose of it by will upon such terms and conditions as he pleased, provided, such disposition was not contrary to the law or public policy of the State. Mrs. Trammell accepted the devise and bequests contained in the will, she accepted the same on the terms and conditions as the en expressed, and as the executrix thereof, was bound to execute the same. The keeping the property together and working the plantation during the lifetime of Mrs. Trammel, for the purpose and object as expressed by the testator, and declaring that her life interest should not be transferable, did not violate the law or public policy of the State. If the emancipation of the negroes made it impossible to work the plantation with their own hands, as was contemplated by the testator when he made his will, then the executrix should have applied to a Court of Chancery for direction. Parties in interest cannot be permitted to set aside testator's wills at their pleasure without the sanction of legal authority. The executrix has leased the testators' plantation for twenty years. What will be its condition at the end of that period no one can tell. The testator is in his grave and cannot protect it for the benefit of his children who are to have it after the death of their mother. If the courts of the country do not protect dead men's estates, uphold and protect their wills after their death, then the right to dispose of one's property by will is not worth much. The bill in this case alleges that the defendant Johnson, the lessee of the executrix, has already removed houses from the testator's plantation of the value of $500. What may be the equities of the parties on the final hearing of the bill is not now before us for consideration. The only question now before us is whether the complainants have made such a case by their bill as entitles them to a hearing. We are of the opinion that they have, and that the Court below erred in sustaining the demurrer to the complainant's bill.

Let the judgment of the Court be reversed.

Ingram & Crawford. E. H. Worrill, for plaintiffs in error.

James M. Mobley, for defendant.

McCAY, J. (concurring.)

I concur in the judgment. The bill should have been retained to prevent waste. But I am not prepared to say the complainants have any right in equity to set aside the lease, or to compel the lessee to account for the sum paid to Mrs. Trammell without a charge in the bill that the same has not been applied to the proper use of the devisees.

James Allen vs. Thomas N. Gibson. Complaint, from Talbot.

WARNER, C. J.

The plaintiff brought his action against the defendant on two promissory notes for $710 68. To this action the defendant pleaded that the notes were given for eighty-two acres of land adjoining defendant; that plaintiff and one Castleberry fraudulently combined to cheat defendant, by representing to him that the land was worth $15 per acre, when it was worth only $4 per acre, and thus induced him to purchase the land at the former price, and divided the two notes between themselves. The plaintiff demurred to the defendant's plea, the court sustained the demurrer, and the defendant excepted. It appears from the record that the land purchased was *adjoining* the land of defendant, and there is no pretense that he was prevented, or did not have ample opportunity, to examine the land, and see for himself what it was worth before he purchased it. If he thought proper to rely upon the representations of the plaintiff and Castleberry as to the value of the land to him, instead of examining and looking at the land with his own eyes before purchasing it, he has no one to blame for his credulity and folly but himself—the courts will not relieve him. Tindall vs. Harkinson, 19th Ga. reports 444. There was no error in sustaining the demurrer to the defendant's pleas. Let the judgment of the court below be affirmed.

Marion Bethune, by E. H. Worrill, for plaintiff in error.

No appearance for defendant.

A HEROIC ACT.

A Brother of Mrs. Jefferson Davis Rescues a Disabled Steamship with all on Board, from Imminent Peril, at the Risk of His Own Life.

The "Astorian" (Oregon), of the date of February 23d, contains an account of the rescue of the steamship Los Angeles, plying between San Francisco and Victoria.

It will give the many friends of Capt. Jeff. Howell, formerly of New Orleans, sincere pleasure to read of his gallant and noble bearing in the face of almost certain death, and to know that by an act of dauntless heroism he succeeded in rescuing large numbers of human beings from watery graves, and in taking steamship, passengers, officers and crew safely into port.

SAFE ARRIVAL OF DISABLED STEAMER LOS ANGELES AT ASTORIA

Shortly after the "Astorian" went to press last evening, a small boat arrived here bringing Capt. Jeff Howell, a passenger from the ill-fated steamer, Los Angeles, Mr. Horace Broughton, second officer of the steamer, and four seamen, in search of assistance to rescue imperilled lives then dashing at the mercy of the waves just off Tillamook head. We had not sufficient time then to seek information of the event, but this afternoon we have full particulars from the many grateful hearts on board, as the steam tug Astoria arrived here at 12:30, with the disabled ship in tow.

The steamship Los Angeles, Captain Scholl, of Goodall & Nelson's line, left San Francisco for Victoria under favorable circumstances at noon on Saturday, February 20th. All went well until the following Tuesday evening about 7:30 o'clock, when the propeller ceased its revolutions, the helm refused to do its duty, and no human agency could be brought to bear to dispel the discouraging forebodings which pressed upon those on board. Tossed about by the waves without a sign of release from their agonizing situation, they sighted the steamer from Astoria, but too far distant to be attracted, and it was not until Captain Jeff Howell, a noble-hearted and heroic gentleman, who was on board as a passenger, volunteered to take his chances of life or death in his effort to make the land and reach this port, where it was known aid would be rendered immediately.

Accordingly Captain Howell, Horace Broughton, second officer of the Los Angeles, and four seamen—Jas. Karney, Thomas Baker, George Jones and Ben. Baker—took to the ship's small boat and pulled for Tillamook Head, landing on Wednesday afternoon near the mouth of Elk creek. Thursday morning they proceeded to Astoria, reaching there about 6 A. M., and within three hours of that time joyful shouts ascended from the deck of the Los Angeles. A steamer is coming! They are saved.

Capt. Howell replied to cheers. Flavel and Wass immediately on reaching here, and steam was soon raised on the Astoria for their trip of mercy to drooping spirits, many of whom had given up all hope of rescue. The Astoria reached the disabled steamer at half past 9 o'clock, P. M., and took her in tow and proceeded to Astoria, lying off the bar until this morning, arriving here safely, as above stated.

The passengers on the Los Angeles, mindful of the deep sense of gratitude they owe to Capt. Howell, for the heroism he has displayed in their behalf, tender him their heartfelt thankfulness in the following

RESOLUTIONS:

Whereas, Captain Jeff. Howell, by noble deeds of daring, succeeded in reaching Astoria, after we had supposed he had lost his own life in the vain endeavor to save us from a terrible death; therefore

Resolved, That we return our thanks to the Giver of all good for sparing the life of our noble benefactor, thus enabling him to reach a haven wherein succor to ourselves was speedily rendered.

Resolved, That the action of Captain Howell in this matter entitles him to our most sincere gratitude, and that we here by pledge and express to him that thankfulness of human hearts which is more precious than gold, more enduring than diamonds, in the tender regard which we bear for him, and shall ever hold toward him, so long as memory shall dwell within its sacred tabernacle.

A Lively Illinois Village.

(Virden Correspondence of the Macoupin Enquirer.)

There is something about the approach of spring that makes the better part of the world wish it were over. It leads the honest granger to the necessity of using various and meaningless adjectives in his descriptions of high ways; it induces thieves to show their heads, and makes young and susceptible females sigh to fulfil the promises they made during the long winter nights. It also brings out the corner store-box loafers, who sit and stare at and make indecent remarks about ladies as they pass; little boys begin to weary of their Sunday morning lesson, and to ruminate upon a successful violation of the second commandment. It also brings on severe attacks of a disease known as "spring fever," during certain stages of which men would rather fight than run. Jim Johnson had it bad. He came to town Saturday afternoon. So did a (once upon a time) Mrs. Annie Hanson. These parties met in front of Post's warehouse, on the north side. Instead of saluting a la Tilton, or with one of Beecher's "paroxysmals of the 'quiet Annie'" proceeded to inflict upon the Jeems a cowhiding in the presence of some 140 or 200 citizens who had assembled at the first tocsin of war. The rawhide was long, lithe and keen, and the first "swipe," which struck Jim near the point of osculation, brought the claret. Jim caught the pair heroine by the wrist and attempted to restrain her by gentle force; but upon the application of a pair of molars and the extraction of a cube of raw flesh from his wrist, he concluded to let go. She went for him again, striking him about the head and ears, until an officer interfered. Freeing her right arm she made a third and vigorous assault on the body of the retreating Jim; but being again secured, he was allowed to get away without further castigation. The crowd applauded the little woman for valorous conduct—she bearing her honors with becoming modesty. Being soon after released from custody, Mrs. Hanson proceeded to hunt some other parties, who, she claimed, had made statements damaging to her character; but they didn't take enough interest in the matter to grant her an interview. Dr. Hanson, who disposes pellets of homeopathical dimensions, and who had last week been divorced from Annie upon the strength of the sworn statements of Mrs. Johnson, and who had that day gone to St. Louis or some other place, for the purpose of consummating a matrimonial engagement with a young woman by the name of Crump, who had been acting in the capacity of housekeeper for the doctor since the recent separation from his wife, was expected to return on the evening train. His late wife made up her mind to give him a reception at the depot, and to present him with the balance of the raw-hide. But some officious person sent a messenger down on the 6:40 train to intercept him and warn him of his danger. He and his bride stopped off at Girard, and so the crowd which had assembled at the depot, went home disappointed.

WAYBOSS.—Base ball and croquet, spring amusements.——Prospect for fruit crop good.——Tupler gum makes fine paper.—*Times.*

PIANOS, ORGANS, MUSIC, &c.

GREAT

Southern Music House.

PHILLIPS, CREW & FREYER,

NO. 4 MARIETTA STREET.

(OLD STAND OF GUILFORD, WOOD & CO.)

ATLANTA, : : : GEORGIA.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

KNABE PIANOS,
CHICKERING PIANOS,
GORHAM PIANOS,

AND OTHER PIANOS AT

$250! $300! $350!

☞ Every Piano Warranted for Five Years. ☜ Pianos sold for monthly payments. Old Pianos and Organs taken in part pay for new. We have a few second-hand Pianos for sale low for cash.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN,
CLOUGH & WARREN ORGAN.

Organs celebrated—unequaled in tone and durability, world renowned.

Prices, $50, $65, $85, $110, $125, $150, $200 to $500.

We are also Agents for the renowned Syracuse Pipe and Reed Organ combined.

DEALERS IN

SHEET MUSIC, GUITARS, VIOLINS, BANJOS, ACCORDEONS, DRUMS,

And all kinds of MUSICAL MERCHANDISE. Send for Catalogue of Pianos and Organs. Correspondence solicited. Address

mar6—deodtf PHILLIPS & CREW, Atlanta, Ga.

DRY GOODS, &c.

Hard Times! Cheap Goods!

JOHN KEELY has just returned from New York, bringing with him an immense stock of choice goods, which have been bought for cash, and he now calls the attention of purchasers to the same, guaranteeing to show them to any one who favors him with a call the largest, choicest and cheapest stock of goods ever offered at retail in Atlanta.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

2,000 Real Silk Parasols, 40c and 50c each, worth $1 25 to $1 75 each.
1,300 Fine All Silk Sun Shades, large size 65c each, worth $2 00 each.
5,000 Yards Choice Jaconet Edgings and Insertions, at less than half price.
200 Pieces Choice Yard-wide Percales, 12½c per yard, worth 20c per yard.

...ULAR STORE.

Dry Goods

...EAP

...AT—

...gott,

...nedict

& Co.

...ORK CITY.

...STON, S. C.

...VILLE, FLA.,

, GEORGIA,

...hall Stree.

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS,
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.
See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "news." mar11-1y

ATLANTA.

Wednesday Morning, April 7, 1875.

ORDER OF CIRCUITS.

In the Supreme Court of Georgia, January Term.

Blue Ridge	00	Macon	16
Western	00	Flint	29
Northern	00	Coweta	19
Atlanta	37	Rome	10
Southern	1	Cherokee	19
Oconee	0	Augusta	8
Albany	10	Middle	1
Southwestern	28	Ocmulgee	27
Pataula	9	Eastern	5
Chattahoochee	37	Brunswick	2

The daily proceedings are reported for the ATLANTA CONSTITUTION by Henry Jackson, supreme court reporter. The decisions published in full every Wednesday morning.

Immediately on the adjournment of the court, the decisions of the term are published in pamphlet form, price $1 00 to subscribers of THE CONSTITUTION, to others $2 00 per copy.

GEORGIA REPORTS, volumes 46, 47, 48 and 49 can be had, new and elegantly bound, at a reasonable price, from W. A. Hemphill & Co.

Parkins & Jennings,
32 Broad Street, near the Bridge.
WHITE PINE DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, MANTELS, MOULDING, &c.
A large stock in store at prices lower than ever. jan15—wed-fri&sun-dtf

New Advertisements.

Bankrupt sale of dry goods.
Whann's superphosphate and champions.
Closing out sale—Cohen & Selig.
News from the fire.
Floral exhibition on the 16th.
Barber shop fixtures for sale.
Large sale of furniture.
U. S. Marshal's sales.
Letters of administration.
Leave to sell land.
U. S. Marshal's sale.
Letters of dismission.
Chris and Lena at Detrive's.
Large sale of furniture.
Vegetables at Hagan's.
Green groceries at Hagan's.
Everything useful at Hagan's.

MAYSON & NORMAN'S floral exhibition on the 16th will be the carnival of flowers.

...se in our Business e...
greater inducements in
As we buy in large
...nufacturers and agents
...us to sell lower at retail
...tions, giving to the con-
...of 20 to 25 per cent.

...ds and Silks.
...always made a Specialty

...Department.
...ialties of the follow-
Table Damasks at 85
...k from 35 cents to $1
...than real value.
...ney-Comb Quilts at
...25. A very large line
...s from $1 50 up.
...8 1 20 to $5 per doz.
...owels, warranted all
...d $3 per dozen,
...ins, Doyliés, Linens,
...o reduced prices.

...oods Depart-
...nt
...comprising Piques,
...ills, Nainsooks, Jaco-
...ed Cambrics, Tarle-
...popular prices.

...partment.
...e offer Beadeloths,
...assimeres, Pants Pat-
...l, White and Fancy
...at the most tempt-

...partment.
RIBBONS.
...Ribbons, all colors,
...ns,' all colors, at 8.
...ons, all colors at
...Ribbons, all col-
...yard.
...s, all colors at 25
...from 50 cents
...kerchiefs from 50
...hildren's Bordered
...cts to $1 per dozen
...and Hemmed Hand
...to $15 per dozen.
...ity Corsets at 75
...sets at 50 cents.
...to $5.
...ing and Inserting
...never before seen
...adies' Scarfs from
...se Buttoned Kid
...worth $3.
...Hose are a very
...White and Fancy
...Boys' Half Hose

STATE SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Union Point, May 21, 22, 23.

Rev. L. B. Fish, Musical Director.

Programme of Exercises.

FRIDAY, MAY 21.

9:30, A. M.—Enrollment of delegates.

10, A. M.—Prayer. Song—"Rescue the Perishing." Welcome address—by the President. Response—by Rev. F. B. Robinson of Greensboro.

11, A. M.—Poem—"Of such is the Kingdom"—Miss M. L. Rye, of Augusta. Essay—the "Religion needed"—Miss Annie C. M. Blackburn, of Barnesville. Essay—Miss Annie M. Barnes, of Atlanta.

12, M.—Appointment of committee on organization.

2:30, P. M.—Election of officers:

3, P. M.—Why should parents attend sunday-school?—Hon. D. W. Anderson, Marietta.

4, P. M.—How to promote catholicity among sunday-school workers?—Rev. H. Quigg, Conyers.

4:30 to 5, P. M.—Discussion of topics presented. Question box.

7, P. M.—Complete Sunday-school idea in the Bible.—Rev. W. H. Crawford, Atlanta.

8 to 9 P. M.—Discussion of topics presented.

SATURDAY, MAY 22.

9 A. M.—Our dear children—what shall be done for them—Rev. J. Knowles, of Madison.

9:30, A. M.—The relation of family government to Sunday-schools—Dr. J. W. Oslin, of West Point.

10, A. M.—Elements of a good Sunday school—Hon. J. H. James, Atlanta.

10:30, A. M.—Selection of next place of meeting.

11 A. M. Jesus the model for Sunday-school teachers.—Rev. D. B. Hamilton, of Rome.

11:30, A. M.—Singing in our Sunday-schools—How can it be made more appropriate and devotional, and what is its relative value as an auxiliary in the work.—Rev. L. B. Fish, Atlanta.

2:30, P. M.—Duties of church members to Sunday-schools.—Major Campbell Wallace, Atlanta.

3, P. M.—The Sunday-school a national defence—Hon. M. A. Candler, Decatur.

3:30, P. M.—Our one text book—the Bible—Rev. D. E. Butler, Madison.

4, P. M.—How to bring children to Christ—Hon. Robt. Hester, Elberton.

4:30, P. M.—How to teach a Bible lesson—Rev. T. G. Boykin.

Answer box.

7, P. M.—Mission Sunday-schools—F. M. Richardson, Atlanta.

8, P. M.—Discussion of topics presented.

9, P. M.—Hand-shaking.

SUNDAY, MAY 23.

Sunday school exercises in the morning and afternoon conducted by Rev. T. C. Boykin, superintendent-in-chief, and Rev. L. B. Fish in charge of music. The programme of exercises will be announced on Saturday.

The Sunday-schools of Union Point and those adjacent are invited to attend every day and participate, selecting their own songs in advance, and will be allowed time to sing during the exercises.

The railroads in the state will bring delegates for half fare—full fare coming and return free.

Sunday-schools of all evangelical denominations are invited to send delegates in the ratio of one to every twenty members.

It would be well for the schools to notify the secretary, W. J. Houlton, Atlanta, of the number of delegates they design sending.

No fear need be entertained that Union Point will not accommodate as many as attend.

Personal Paragraphs.

—B. M. Long of Jasper, Alabama, is at the National.

—We were pleased to meet in the city yesterday, Mr. J. C. Bayne, editor of the Texarkana (Texas) Democrat.

—We had a pleasant call last night from Capt. Roswell Ellis, postmaster at Oakland, Merriweather county.

—We had a pleasant call from Gen. P. M. B. Young, yesterday. He is in fine health and is as brilliant in conversation as ever.

—We had the pleasure of seeing on the streets yesterday, Mr. William S. Schley, our assistant state geologist.

—Mr. W. O. Morrill, of Alabama, has removed to Atlanta. He resided for many years in Augusta.

—Hon. Jesse Anthony, of Jonesboro, and Col. R. J. Moses, of Columbus, are at the National.

—K. D. E. Butler and Hon. George Hillyer, directors of the Georgia railroad, left last night to attend a meeting of the Board of Directors in Augusta to-day.

—There were registered at the Kimball house yesterday the following: Hon. A. O. Bacon, R. S. Lester, T. G. Holt, R. W. Jemison and E. F. Best of Macon.

Mr. Schley has leave of absence for a few days from Atlanta, where he is stationed, on account of his health, which has been somewhat impaired by constant work in the laboratory.—*Savannah Advertiser*

—Tim Needham of Louisville Kentucky, is in the cit , the guest of Col. J. J. Hickman. He is one of nature's noblemen and a fine specimen of Kentucky manhood. Judging by his physique he doesn't *need ham!*

—Among those at the National yesterday we noted: Hon. M. C. Smith, of Thomasville, Hon. T. J. Smith, master of the state Grange, J. G. Parks of Dawson, Joel Hurt, S. L. and Col. E. Steadman.

—W. C. Morrill and Col. J. T. Grant have returned from New Orleans. They did not go "on to Mexico." The senators who went to Cedar Keys, were not able to land, and had to telegraph for the cars to meet them at Pensacola. They go to Florida.

—Mr. Matt O'Brien, the well known southern caricaturist, is in the city. Every railroad man and sportsman will remember Matt's ingenious sketch of the journey of the lady's handbox sent by express, and of the trouble it caused her owner.

He ought to be on the Paris *Chate ri*.—*Washington Chronicle.*

—In the coming Sunday school celebration, at Macon, Millard Seals, a student of Mercer university, will speak for the First Baptist Church. He is the son of Colonel John H. Seals, editor of the Sunny South. Uniting his father's eloquence and mother's grace with his own natural ability, the church may well feel proud of their youthful advocate.

—Col. Wm. J. Young, chairman of the board of county commissioners, and Mr. H. J. McIntyre, accompanied by Mrs. Col. McIntyre, Mrs. Col. Young and Miss Mary McLeod, left this week for a few weeks' sojourn, along that most charming and beautiful of streams, the St. Johns.—*Thomasville Times.*

—Rev. F. A. Steeves, D. D., is at present on a visit to his friends in this country, and is now in Savannah. For thirty-seven years he has been the missionary of the American Baptist missionary union in Burmah. His home is in Rangoon. During these many years he has revisited his native land but once before, some twenty years ago. He is the only native Georgian representing the Baptists in Burmah.—*Savannah News.*

"Society News."

Last night at half past eight o'clock, the Christian Church, on Hunter street, was filled with a large audience, to witness the nuptials of one of Atlanta's fairest daughters, with one of Augusta's sterling young men.

Rev. Z. T. Sweeney, pastor of the Christian Church, in Augusta, was the officiating clergyman. The fair bride was Miss Mary Perdue, daughter of Rev. F. P. Perdue, of this city, and the happy benedict James H. Hinson, of Augusta, one of the most popular conductors on the Georgia railroad, and brother of Col. S. S. Johnson, Superintendent of that road.

The attendants were:

Mr. Leig McWhorter, Miss Dora Kiser; Mr. E. C. Dugas, of Augusta: Miss Kate Howard; Mr. R. C. Heggie, of Augusta, Miss Anna Maubah; Mr. H. Stockton, of Augusta, Miss Laura Payne.

The bride and bridesmaids were tastefully and beautifully dressed, enhancing, if possible, their handsome personelle.

After the ceremony was concluded, and as the bride and groom were ready to enter the carriage, numbers crowded around to tender their hearty congratulations to and benisons on the happy couple.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson left last night for Franklin, Tennessee, where they will spend their honey-moon.

May this sentiment be theirs:

Friends, who friend from friend can part,
Brother reas from brother;
Shall but link us, heart and heart,
Closer to each other.
We shall call his anger play,
Deem his dart a feather,
When we meet him on our way,
Hand in hand together.

May happiness dwell in their habitation, peace in their hearts, and prosperity attend their footsteps throughout the journey of life.

THE REPUBLIC LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—In another column will be found the correspondence between Mr. William Goodnow, manager of the Republic Life Insurance Company and certain gentlemen, by which it will be seen that this company have a loss of $5,000 and loan a church $5,000 this company is ever prompt in meeting its losses, and its liberality in loaning $5,000 to the First Methodist church will be highly commended by all. It does not postpone all its benefits to the future, but dispenses *good now.*

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The cool air and bracing breezes of the day served to bring a crowded audience to enjoy the comicalities of Baker and Farron in "Cris and Lena," at the academy. There were ripples of laughter constantly playing through the house at their drollerries, and it is seldom the house at their drollerries, and it is seldom dom we have seen a more pleased audience than was last evening under fire of these gentlemen.—*New Orleans Bulletin.*

TAKE NOTICE.—Let all the people prepare for fun, lots of fun. The spelling bee is before us. The committee are at work. Volunteers can leave their names with any of the lecture committee, or at THE CONSTITUTION office.

If you want anything useful, ornamental, desirable or convenient, go to Capt. Hagan's and you will find it from chewing gum to an iron safe; from a lemon to a locomotive; from a lamp to a steam engine.

THE COURTS.

Proceedings in the Supreme Court—Judgments and Verdicts in the Superior Court—Another Distiller Sentenced by Judge Erskine—Changes in the County Roads by the Ordinary, Etc.

Supreme Court.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CONSTITUTION, BY HARRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA, ATLANTA, April 6, 1875.

After delivering decisions in cases heretofore argued, the usual order of business was resumed.

J. G. Parks, Esq., was admitted to the bar upon taking the usual oath.

No. 1. W. H. & E. E. Crocker, executors, vs Jas. G. Green. Complaint, from Twiggs. Argued. Crocker & Ward; Poe, Hall & Lofton, by R. F. Lyon, for plaintiffs in error. A. O. Bacon; T. J. Simmons, contra.

No. 2 John R. Cook vs A. S. Wiles, ordinary. Equity, from Houston. Lyon & Jackson; Poe & Hall; Warren & Grice, for plaintiff in error Lanier & Anderson; H. M. Holtzclaw; Samuel D. Killen, contra.

Pending the argument of Mr. Holtzclaw the court adjourned until 10 o'clock, a. m., to-morrow.

Fulton Superior Court.

HON. JOHN L. HOPKINS, JUDGE.

Court met at half past eight o'clock, pursuant to adjournment. The following cases were disposed of:

Hoyt & Jones, vs. Salmons & Alexander Trial. Verdict for plaintiffs for $500 principal with interest and costs. John M. Clarke & Son for plaintiffs.

E. A. Withers, vs. the Western & Atlantic railroad company. Trial. Verdict for the plaintiff for $200. Candler & Thomson for plaintiffs.

Reed & Cook, vs. Fechter & Mercer. Trial. Verdict for plaintiff for $75 damages. T. P. Westmoreland for plaintiffs.

James M. Smith, governor, &c., vs. Henry P. Farrow. Judgment by default for plaintiff for $3600 principal, with interest and costs.

W. C. Alsabrook, vs. J. F. Donahoe and E. M. Dopahoe. Judgment set aside and case re-instated.

Haslett & Jones vs. J. M. Osborn. Judgment by default for plaintiff for $341 53 principal, with interest and costs.

S. B Spencer vs. M. D. L. McCreskey. Verdict for the plaintiff for $500 principal, with interest and costs, Hillyer & Bro., for plaintiff.

Laura Parris vs. Charles Parris. Libel for a divorce. Total divorce granted on two verdicts. Candler & Thomson for libellant.

Hunter & Gray vs. J. A. Pans. Judgment for plaintiffs for $157 72 principal, with interest and costs. James Banks for plaintiffs.

Frazer, Bell & Longhan vs. J. D. Bufee Complaint. Judgment by default for plaintiffs for $138 17 principal, with interest and costs.

Porter & Steele vs. Mrs. M. J. Morrison. Complaint. Judgment by default for plaintiffs for $261 29 principal, with interest and costs. Court then adjourned.

CALENDAR FOR TRIAL TO-DAY.

Ladd vs. Punky and the Home insurance company; Bulce vs. Gulbott and the Western & Atlantic railway company; McCalla vs. Clarke; Kennedy & M. vs. Mayhew; Hunter & Gray vs. Parks; Alexander & Co. vs. Wilson; M. & M. fire insurance company vs. Whitner & Co.; the Dollar Savings bank vs. Gould, Barton & Co.; Scofield vs. Taylor; Thomas vs. Shields.

The United States Court.

HON. JOHN ERSKINE JUDGE.

The district and circuit courts of the United States met yesterday morning at their usual hour, and transacted the following business:

The United States vs. Samuel T. Anderson. Indictment for neglect of duty as a revenue officer. Trial. Verdict, not guilty. Gartrell for defence.

Same vs. Robert Trimmell. Indictment for offering a bribe. Not prosecuted by the United States' attorney. Gartrell for defence.

Same vs. William Garner. Information for illicit distilling, &c. Plead guilty, January 2, 1875. This case was called up yesterday, and the defendant sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the common jail of Fulton county, and a fine of $1,000 and costs. Culleson & Dettraffenreid for defence.

Same vs. Leon L. Early. Information for manufacturing stills unlawfully. Verdict, guilty, March 18th 1875. Motion made for new trial, and granted yesterday. Culbertson & Gartrell for defence

Same vs. Ben Seeg. Information for illicit distilling &c. Trial, verdict not guilty. DeGraffenreid & Culbertson for defense.

The United States vs. one cask containing 33 gallons of apple brandy. J. Roach claimant. Trial, verdict in favor of the claimant. Bleckly for claimant.

Same vs. one copper still, one still cap, one still worm, two packages containing twenty gallons of peach and apple brandy, and two two-horse wagon. 50 stands, one fruit mill. George W. Holmes claimant. Discontinued by order of the commissioner of internal revenue, on motion of the United States attorney, all costs having been paid. Culbertson & Branham for claimant.

Same vs. Three packages of distilled spirits, two mules, one 2 horse wagon and harness. Nicholas Van Horn claimant Trial. Verdict of non-forfeiture, over ruler granted returning the seized property to the claimant. Wright and Gartrell for claimant.

Same vs. Nine packages of brandy, containing 100 gallons, more or less. Azall Littlefield claimant. Trial. Verdict in favor of the claimant. Hill and Culberson for claimant.

Same vs. Two barrels of whisky, containing 10 gallons, more or less, one 2 horse wagon, one sorrel bay horse, one grey mule, one double set of harness. Grant & Westbrook claimants. Verdict of non forfeiture. Cowart, Bray and Gartrell for defense.

Same vs. Lemuel M. Earley. Indictment for manufacturing stills unlawfully. Verdict guilty, some time ago, and motion for a new trial. Motion granted.

Same vs. S. G. Barker and J. L. Barker. Indictment for illicit distilling, and bond forfeited. Rule discontinued by the United States attorney and exhonoretur enteredon bond.

Same vs. Elisha Denton and James Ramsey. Indictment for illicit distilling, &c., and bonds forfeited. Rule discharged and exhonoretors entered on bonds on motion of the United States attorney.

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Same vs. Elisha Denton and James Ramsey. Indictment for illicit distilling, &c., and bonds forfeited. Rule discharged and exhonoretors entered on bonds on motion of the United States attorney.

Same vs. James A. Lovell. Indictment for working in a distillery, and bonds forfeited. Rule discharged and exhonoretur entered on bond on motion of the United States attorney. Gartrell for movant.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Williams, Brule & Co. vs. The Citizens' Bank of Georgia et al. Application for injunction and relief, and to restrain a sale which the United States marshal was to have made yesterday. Temporary restraining order granted upon complainants giving bond of $8,000. Hoge and Mynatt for complainants.

State of Georgia vs. Joel M. Starnes. Indictment for carrying concealed weapons. This was an indictment found against the defendant, in the superior court of Fulton county, and removed to the United States circuit court, November 19th, 1874. The case went to trial yesterday before a jury. There was no appearance for the state of Georgia. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty. The United States attorney for the defense.

The traverse jury in the district court was discharged, and court adjourned until ten o'clock a. m. to-day.

THE COURT OF ORDINARY.

The monthly term of the court of ordinary for county purposes was held yesterday. Hon. Daniel Pittman judge presiding.

The petition of Joseph Hornsby et., Nancy H. Ware, A. J. Lyle, et. al., for a change in the Newnan road near East Point was considered. The change is as follows: from the junction of the Newnan and Fayetteville road to East Point, thence west through Lyle street, thence south through Ware street, thence southwest through a portion of Mrs. Ware's and Solomon's lands to the original Newnan road. The change obviates four bad hills and a ravine and was recommended by the road commissioners. The court granted the petition.

The petition of J. L. Bogers, J. M. C. Reed, N. L. Donough and others, to straighten out the L. Donough road near the M. E. church, so as to take the road off the lands of Mrs. Ashe and that line road be changed where it passes through the south half of land lot No. 40, in the 14th district, so as to make the road run on the land line, from the point where it strikes said line on the west to the eastern corner of said lot, and for a distance of from one to two hundred yards on the lands of J. L. Watkins, until it strikes the McDonough road. The change was urged as making a straight road on equally good ground. It was granted as desired.

The usual county orders were approved, and the court then adjourned.

New Books.

Rich Medway. By Cilo E. Gardner. New York, G. W. Carlton & Co., publishers. Atlanta, Phillips & Crew.

A very readable book.

Pray, how comes love?
It comes unthought, unsent.
Pray, how goes love?
Sinks was not love that went.

Derry's History of the United States. By Joseph T. Derry. Publishers, J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale in Atlanta by Phillips & Crew and M. Lynch.

This work is intended as an introductory history for the use of schools and academies. Its plan of alternate questions and answers is novel, but seems to add interest to the work, and we believe will render it more valuable for the use designed. It is very handsomely illustrated, and the publishers, J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, are well known as publishers of the best class of books.

Chris and Lena at Detrive's.

Large sale of furniture.

Vegetables at Hagan's.

Green groceries at Hagan's.

Everything useful at Hagan's.

MAYSON & NORMAN will sell a complete outfit for barbers shop at a great sacrifice.

TEMPERANCE RALLIES.

The Work Goes Bravely on—Georgia Lodge, No. 132, I. O. of G. T.

The ... at Georgia lodge last night was one of ... ly assembled in their hall. It was ... visit from the executive committee ... a grand lodge of the state, R. W. G. T. ... the world, J. J. Hickman, presiding. After initiating six new members, the regular order of business was suspended, when short but eloquent speeches were made by P. W. G. T. of Kentucky, Tim Needham, Colonels J. H. Seals, of the Sunny South, and J. D. McConnell, after which Mr. and Miss Varnadoe rendered some exquisite music, when the lodge adjourned, all retiring with glad and happy hearts, for the noble cause in which they are engaged: That of rescuing fallen humanity from the dreadful curse of intemperance. May they have many more such meetings.

EVENING STAR LODGE.

Evening Star Lodge, Cold Water Templars, at West End, held a public meeting last night. The house was filled with cold water templars, good templars, and citizens. After the initiatory exercises were over, Misses Katie Keese, Minnie Logue, and Ida Shivers, sang a song.

Rev. W. H. Crawford and Mr. Isaac Hays made fine speeches, which thrilled all hearts.

Essays were read by Miss Mollie Cutting and Miss Ida Shivers.

Misses Minnie Logue and Kate Keese sang with fine effect the song "never says a word."

The election of officers took place with the following result:

H. G. Bradley, W. C. T.; Miss Maud Harrington, W. V. T.; E. L. Lafontaine, Secretary; Miss Lizzie Johnson, Assistant Secretary; Jack Adair, W. Marshal; Miss Katie Keese, Assistant Marshal; Joseph Hall, W. C.; Miss May Harrington, W. R. H. S.; Miss Elonie Culberson, W. L. H. S.; Miss Belle Johnson, W. T.; Miss Nellie Cutting, W. I. G.; F. Matthews, W. O. G.; S. C. Cleveland, W. Superintendent.

The Atlantic and Great Western Canal.

This proposed line of water communication between the Mississippi and the Atlantic is one that has long attracted the attention of thoughtful men, and considering the short distance to be traversed by a canal, or canals proper, between the navigable waters of the Tennessee and the water courses which empty into the Atlantic, it is a reproach to the country that the connection has not been already made. What I have to propose will apply exclusively to the canal links over the intervening ridges, which have to be passed.

Some time ago I proposed the use of inclined railways and powerful engines to take loaded boats over these dividing ridges. Such things have often been done in the world. But in studying into this matter, as well as the nature of canal locks, I discovered that the amount of water used in these locks for raising and lowering loaded boats might be less in weight than the boat and cargo. And as water is much more readily elevated by steam power than more solid substances, it come to the conclusion that it is much more economical to use stationary engines and pipes to lift the water than to lift the boats by steam powef. With this idea in view, let us see how it works out. I will first give an outline of the proposed canal links, as surveyed under the direction of Major Walter McFarland, and the suggestions of Col. B. W. Frobell, the real owner of the great enterprise.

The first link, as surveyed, extends from near Guntersville, on the Tennessee, to a point near Gadsden, on the Coosa. The crest of the dividing ridge between these two points is 544 feet above the Tennessee and 608 feet above the Coosa, and the canal is to be 51 miles long, its upper level to be 409 feet above the Tennessee, with a tunnel 6,300 feet long. The cost of this link is estimated at $11,570,000.

The second link as surveyed, extends from a point on Little river, a branch of the Etowah, to the head-waters of the Ocmulgee, not far from Norcross, 33 miles long. The dividing ridge between the Etowah and the Chattahoochee is 320 feet above the former, and about 200 feet above the latter river. The summit of this canal is placed at 210 feet above the Etowah, and 317 feet above the Chattahoochee, with a tunnel 3,200 feet long, and an aqueduct 19,000 feet long and 117 feet high over the Chattahoochee at a cost of $700,000, and with numerous locks, deep cuttings, aquiducts and fills to the aforesaid point, 38 miles. Some thirty miles of this canal is proposed to be supplied with water by a feeder on the Chattahoochee 40 or 50 miles long, at a cost of $1,000,000. The entire cost of this link is estimated at $7,159,000.

Now I claim, and propose to demonstrate, that by adopting steam engine power and pipes to elevate the water, say 100 feet, the distances of these canals can be shortened, the lines made more direct, and the ease of construction, and indeed the expense of keeping them up greatly lessened.

Let us see how the device is likely to work out.

The locks on the New York canal are 100 feet long and about 17½ feet wide, and vary from 7 to 14 feet deep. A lock of this size and 7 feet deep, requires about 12,500 cubic feet of water to fill it. A canal steamboat of 200 tons burden, and the kind they have adopted on that canal, displaces when loaded 8,000 cubic feet of water, leaving 4,500 feet of water to fill the lock, and to raise or lower the boat 7 feet. If the lock on these our canals should be made longer and wider, so as to accommodate larger boats, the proportion of water required would be about the same, or perhaps a little less; and of course this water is transmitted to the lower levels carrying boats up or down, as the case may be, subject only to the wastage, and to be lifted up again, to go through the same process, thereby requiring much less water than in the usual style. As to the wasteage, that will be more than supplied by the local drainage. For this region, at least between the Etowah and the Tallapoosa, has a granite and quartz foundation, and a rainfall of about sixty inches yearly, and quite bold streams are everywhere found in the dryest seasons, within two miles of the crests of these ridges. A stream not more than three miles from the ridge upon which Atlanta stands, and heading near this city, affords to the water-works now being built, 2,000,000 gallons daily in the dryest season.

Now let us notice what steam power can do. According to the old English rule, of rating engines, one horse power elevates 33,000 pounds—one foot a minute. At this rate a 200 horse power engine will raise 6,600 cubic feet of water 100 feet in a minute, and 10,000 cubic feet in ten minutes, which is often as boats can be passed through locks, with every so much water. Thus we see that with a 200 horse power engine and pipes, are more than ample supply of water is obtained, that is, 10,000 feet for a demand of 4,500 feet. And I may here remark, that the English give the American engines credit of doing much more than this rule, in the way of lifting water.

Next let us see how this device will stand in point of economy.

Let us take the section of canal extending over the Chattahoochee. The aqueduct, 1,300 feet long and 117 feet high, is estimated at $700,000, and the feeder canal at $1,000,000. Now suppose we drop this aqueduct 50 feet high. We then save in its construction at least $500,000, and in the feeder canal at least $900,000, if not dispense with it altogether. This makes $1,400,000 saved in outlay. Interest on the amount at 7 per cent. is $77,000, and the cost of repairs of this canal and aqueduct will certainly amount to $30,000 or more yearly, making $100,000 annual expense. Engine power of 200 horse, and pipes, say two miles in length certainly would not cost more than $100,000, and the expense of running them and keeping them in repair, could not amount to over $20 000 a year. We have then a saving in the outlay of $1 000 000, and in yearly expense $80 000, or rather $73 000.

Then again by the adoption of this device the line of the canal may be greatly changed, improved and shortened. For 100 feet saved in elevation has in it great possibilities, and many advantages. Nor are we likely to lose so much in increased lockage as our gain in distance. The lockage on these canals according to the reports, is to be 1320 feet, besides the slack water, navigation and its locks. Fifty feet of lockage is about equal in time to three miles of travel with a steamer on the smooth portion of the canal or one and a half miles with horse towage.

Of course I do not elaborate or particularize the application of this device, and it may be that it is seen before suggested. But I will venture to say that if I can be adopted the Grants and Tom Alexander will take the job of constructing both these canals for $10,000,000, and bind themselves to have the ... in complete running order ... years.

JOHN L. JOHNSON.

Hon. John H. James.

[Griffin News.]

Mr. James is a character we greatly admire. He sprang from the humbler walks of life and speedily worked his way without other assistance to a very high and enviable position, not simply as a man of wealth, but one of undoubted integrity, honor, liberality and christian virtue. When he got along far enough to become a man of some means, he had to contend with the most unscrupulous set that ever infested a mushroom city. Through all the gang of ruin and meanness, Mr. James conducted himself with a heroism and consistency that brought him out above and ahead of them all. The youngest banker of standing in the city, he undoubtedly enjoys the confidence of all classes and in all matters to a greater extent than any other man at the capital.

Direct Trade Union.

The meeting of the stockholders of the Direct Trade Union Furnace of Husbandry, we learn, will assemble in the Senate Chamber at 10 A. M., to-day. The annual election of officers takes place.

Among those present in the city yesterday, we noticed Hon. T. G. Buford, Col. M. C. Fulton and Hon. L. F. Livingston.

An interesting meeting is anticipated.

MAYSON & NORMAN will sell a complete outfit for barbers shop at a great sacrifice.

LUDICROUS FAUX-PAS.

Henry Joke on Wimpey.

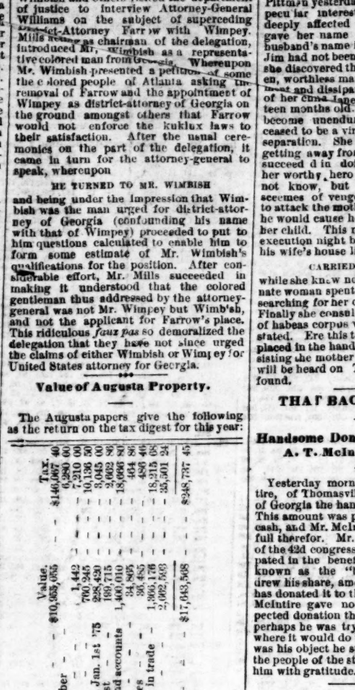
An amusing incident occurred in Washington a few days since, confounding Wimbish, a colored man of Atlanta, with Mr. John A. Wimpey. Mr. J. G. W. Mills, Mr. Wimbish and others visited the department of justice to interview Attorney-General Williams on the subject of superceding District-Attorney Farrow with Wimpey. Mills acting as chairman of the delegation, introduced Mr. Wimbish as a representative colored man from Georgia. Whereupon Mr. Wimbish presented a petition of some five colored people of Atlanta asking the removal of Farrow and the appointment of Wimpey as district-attorney of Georgia on the ground amongst others that Farrow would not enforce the kuklux laws to their satisfaction. After the usual ceremonies on the part of the delegation, it came in turn for the attorney-general to speak, whereupon

HE TURNED TO MR. WIMBISH

and being under the impression that Wimbish was the man urged for district-attorney of Georgia (confounding his name with that of Wimpey) proceeded to put to him questions calculated to enable him to form some estimate of Mr. Wimbish's qualifications for the position. After considerable effort, Mr. Mills succeeded in making it understood that the colored gentleman thus addressed by the attorney-general was not Mr. Wimpey but Wimbish, and not the applicant for Farrow's place. This ridiculous *faux pas* so demoralized the delegation that they have not since urged the claims of either Wimbish or Wimpey for United States attorney for Georgia.

Value of Augusta Property.

The Augusta papers give the following as the return on the tax digest for this year:



The rate is 1 1-3 per cent.—the same as last year.

The amount of tax in 1874 was $96,2574 12 or $15,996,72 more than this year.

Subjects.	Value.
Real estate	10 726,800
Hydrants, No.	6 380
Water-works hydrants, No.	6,995
Bonds	818,080
Money on hand	207,971
Money at interest	200,201
Notes and accounts	1,912,824
Carriages	37,040
Horses	41,632
Merchandise	1,588,918
Shares in banks	3,072,275
Total	$18,710,021

Decrease in value $1,060,453.

S. M. Pettengill.

Have you ever met with Samuel M. Pettengill? No; but you know him, of course; for it is safe to say that there is not one living in the broad United States, a single intelligent newspaper reading man, woman or child, to whom the name of S. M. Pettengill is not familiar. More than a quarter of a century ago, before our ideas of the world had assumed any definite shape, or general reading had become familiar, we had learned to read "S. M. Pettengill & Co.," at or very near the head of the principal column of E. P. Walton's Vermont Watchman and State Journal, and J. T. Marston's Vermont Patriot, and wonder with all our might what sort of a man S. M. Pettengill could be, to have his name all the time in one place away up high in the paper, almost as high as the editor's, and wonder over again what sort of business it was, or what men did who were advertising agents. We have learned pretty well since then. For full twenty five years, then, and how much longer we cannot say, Mr. Pettengill has been prominently before the American public. In the past quarter of a century there have been thousands and thousands—myriads of newspaper publishers coming and going in these states, yet almost every one was to be familiar with S. M. Pettengill's handwriting, familiar with his way of doing business—some time or other have secured positions with the man. It may be a fact that Benjamin Franklin is the accredited patron saint of the printers of this country; but if the newspaper publishers were called upon to name the man whom they would have canonized, there would be a unanimous vote, no doubt, for Samuel M. Pettengill, of New York. Between him and the fraternity the kindliest relations have ever existed. In all his business career—dealing with thousands of advertisers and thousands of newspapers yearly, such a thing as ill-treatment on his part, or failure to meet his obligations to the press at maturity, have never been heard of. This peculiarity—for in regard to agencies in general it is peculiar—marks the man Knowing that much, you know all. At his office, at his church, among his business and social associates, at home or abroad, he is the same plain spoken, straightforward, candid, truly polished gentleman.—*Davenport (Iowa) Democrat.*

More Mention.

—A word to be spelt and pronounced distinctly at the next spelling bee: Kummogkadonattootumuwocotteeanganunnonash.

—It is rumored that the corporators of the East Point Jug Factory company have been offered a large sum for their franchise.

—The directors of the Direct Trade Union of the Patrons of Husbandry were in session yesterday, preparing for the report for the meeting of stockholders to-day.

—A singing bee is the next on tapis. Alderman J. C. McMillan, who is an old singing school teacher, is to be one of the captains.

—Several of the prominent lawyers have been retained by bachelors, to resist the payment of tax, under Shewmake's bill. Captain Howell thinks that he can get his clients off.

—The next issue of the *Sunny South* will contain a perfect likeness of Hon. B. H. Hill. Having seen a proof of it we can vouch for it. The poem on Stone Mountain handsomely illustrated will also appear.

—The granite found by Messrs Hunnicut & Pellingrath at their quarry proves to be a superior article. It polishes like marble. A sample has been sent to Washington. The color is dark and makes a fine contrast with the stone mountain granite.

—Mayson & Norman contemplate a floral exhibition soon. Their store is to be filled with flowers, and fountains filled with

GOOD-NIGHT.

BY T. B. ALDRICH.

Good-night! I have to say good-night
To such a host of peerless things!
Good-night unto that fragile hand
All queenly with its weight of rings;
Good-night to fond, uplifted eyes,
Good-night to chesnut braids of hair,
Good-night unto the perfect mouth,
And all the sweetness nestled there—
The snowy hand detains me, then
I'll have to say good-night again.

But there will come a time, my love,
When, if I read our stars aright,
I shall not linger by this porch
With my adieus. Till then, good-night!
You wish the time were now? And I,
You do not blush to wish it so!
You would have blushed yourself to death
To own so much a year ago.
What, both the snowy hands! ah, then
I'll have to say good-night again!

BREVITIES.

—Of all his wives, got one visited Brigham Young while he was in jail.

—The sexton in Beecher's church has $3,500 a year, and his assistant half as much.

—A baby in Milwaukee has been christened "Zero" in honor of the cold Sunday upon which he was born.

—The latest addition to the umbrella is a pane of glass, inserted in the front breadth, through which the holder can see his way.

—Paris has 15,000 laundresses, whose receipts aggregate $12,000,000 a year—$10,000,000 for rough work and $2,000,000 for getting up muslins and fine linen.

—Philadelphia has 10,000 Jews in her midst, but only one in her prisons, and that for a trivial offence; which the Jewish Messenger thinks should be made a note of.

—The "Girls of the Period" are removing all jet and hanging things from their wearing apparel preparatory to pushing and squeezing in at the Easter weddings.

—London is ahead. It has more Jews than Palestine, more Scotchmen than Edinburg, more Irish than Dublin, more Catholics than Rome, and more thieves than Chicago.

—According to the statement of John P. Jewett, famous at one time as the publisher of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," Mrs. Stowe received in all from him $36,000 for the copy-right of that work.

—"Snuff-dipping" has become so prevalent in Providence, R. I., that the stores advertise by placards, "Snuff for Dipping." The Providence Journal roundly denounces the disgusting habit, which it "suspects" is confined to women.

—A Sandusky belle wears a shoe that is numbered 17 extra large," is only fourteen inches from toe to heel and six inches across the broadest part of the sole, and her feet grow one size every year. She is only sixteen years old—just budding into womanhood.

—It was a smart St. Joseph boy who won a handsome copy of Webster's unabridged dictionary by spelling at a match last week, and next day swapped it off for a patent bat, a Chinese kite, a rusty horse-pistol without a lock, a peg top, one hundred and sixty-four marbles and a bamboo fishing pole.

—A Pittsburgh critic remarked that "Miss Soldene's mouth was suggestive of the Mammoth Cave," and the next night, when he presented himself for admittance, the French business manager told him: "Not at all, zur; you no see ze mammoth cave to-night oonder any zeerkoomstances. Ve vill sell you no teekets."

—Jonesboro, Tenn., has a healthy woman 110 years old. She never learned to chew tobacco, and therein is the great secret young women. Furthermore, she never compressed her waist, but went about dressed mostly in an elaborate, unconfined coffee sack. It is true she isn't pretty, and she never had a sweetheart; but what is happiness to a ripe old age?

—Bouciault has written another "original" play. This time he has taken the Marble Heart and altered it so that its legitimate parent would disown it. He calls it Raphael, and all the "fat" of the piece has been crowded into the little *role* which has been especially fitted to the abilities of Mr. H. I. Montague, who will produce it at Wallack's as soon as Shaughraun is withdrawn. Boucy has almost eliminated the part of "Volage," from *his* new play.

—A Kentuckian, through whose farm a railroad runs, is convinced that his rights are infringed. His sheep get from one field into another where the track makes a gap in the fence. To stop this he has put up gates across the rails, and demand that the engineer shall stop and open them every time a train comes along. Instead of doing that the locomotives dash ahead at full speed, throwing the gate into the air. The farmer has sued the company for the value of the six gates that have thus far been destroyed.

—It is reported that a Maine spelling match in which the leading literati of Lewiston were engaged, came to grief over the orthography of "mosquito." It would be interesting to learn what original ingenuity was brought to bear upon a new combination of letters which could possibly be declared inadmissible, since dictionaries give authority for no less than fourteen spelling of the word in question, viz., mosquito musquito, moscheto, moschetto, mosquetoe, mosquetto, muschetto, muschetto, musketo, musketoe, muskitto, musquetto, musque toe and musquitto.

—The Infanta Dona Isabel, the eldest sister of King Alfonso, is said not to possess that seraphic temper which is generally looked for in young ladies. In spite of her haste to join him in Madrid, she lives in a wing of the palace most remote from him; sees him little except at dinner, and her circle is understood to be the trysting-place of the Moderados. Even in her childhood she was envious and spiteful toward her brother, often saying, "This youngster has come to take my title of princess of Asturias, and if he lives he will be king of Spain." The Infanta is tall, slender, blonde, and very plain, but dresses well and is accomplished. She is extremely haughty, reserved and ceremonious in her ways and manners.

MARKET REPORTS.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Cotton dull; sales 225 bales; uplands 16½; Orleans 17.

Futures opened weak; April 16 21-32; May 16 31-32a17; June 17 11-32; July 17⅝a17 21-32; August 17⅝a17 25-32.

Flour quiet and steady. Wheat le better. Corn 1c. lower. Pork firmer at $20 20. Lard firm; steam 15¾a15¾. Turpentine firm at 36¾. Rosin firm at $2 10a$2 15 for strained. Freights heavy.

Stocks dull. Money 5 Gold 14¾. Exchange long $4 86; short $4 90. Governments active at better prices. State bonds quiet.

LIVERPOOL, April 6, noon.—Cotton—middling uplands 8a8⅛; middling Orleans 8⅝a8¾; sales 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export; sales yesterday 22,000, 2,000 of which were sold after the close of the regular market; cotton to arrive 1-16 cheaper; sales on a basis of middling uplands nothing below low middlings delivered in May or June 8⅜.

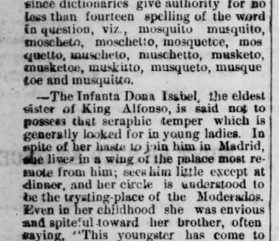
LIVERPOOL, April 6, 2 P. M.—Cotton sales to-day includes 6,300 bales American, sales on a basis of middling uplands nothing below low middlings delivered in April or May 8, do. delivered in June or July 8¾. Breadstuffs quiet.

LONDON, April 6.—Erie 25¾a26. Weather fair and favorable for crops.

PARIS, April 6.—Rentes 64f 10c.

SHIPPING NEWS.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Arrived—Peteire, Frisia. Arrived out—Robert Hodgson (damaged by gale), Belgium, Wiga, Sumatra.



ne Genuine sold. No deviation ta rrel. A. C. LADD, Agent, oct18—dtf No. Broad St., Atlanta.

FIRE!

MR. AND MRS. FRANK'S OFFICE will be temporarily at the store of Wm. Rich & Co., 16 Decatur street. All parties having received notices to settle their accounts will please do so at once. mar27—dtf

WILD LAND SALES.

Office of Comptroller General,
WILD LAND DEPARTMENT.
ATLANTA, GA, March 10th, 1875.

HON. W. L. GOLDSMITH,
Comptroller General.

SIR,—I herewith submit a list of unreturned Wild Lands for the year 1874, from the following counties; viz,—

Appling, Berrien, Bartow, Baker, Brooks, Carroll, Crawford, Clay, Cobb, Colquitt, Chattooga, Campbell, Clinch, Cherokee, Catoosa, Calhoun, Coffee, Dade, Dooly, Douglass, Dougherty, Dawson, Decatur, Early, Echols, Fannin, Forsyth, Gordon, Gilmer, Haralson, Harris, Heard, Irwin, Lawrence, Marion, Milton, Mitchell, Murray, Montgomery, Miller, Polk, Paulding, Pickens, Pierce, Pike, Randolph, Rabun, Stewart, Towns Taylor, Thomas, Terrell, Union, Wayne Walker, White, Whitfield, Ware, Wilcox and Worth.

There are several Head Right counties that make a report of Unreturned Wild Lands; but they are not sufficiently identified to include them in this report.

There are some of the surveyed counties that make return of wild land; but on examination the land is found to be returned in other counties.

There are a number of counties that have neglected to make reports of their unreturned wild land, as required by act of the General Assembly, approved Feb. 28th, 1874. Some have doubtless failed to make this report on account of not having received county maps in time, while others seemed to have disregarded instructions given from your office on this subject. This work, as you are aware, is attended with considerable trouble, owing, in part, to the loose manner in which returns are made to the Receivers, also the careless way many of the Receivers enter the returns of parties giving in wild land; for, in many instances, the number of the lot is not given; in others, simply the number is given, and the district and section is left out: this, under the law, amounts to no return at all. Furthermore, it is often quite difficult, and I might say impossible, to decipher the number, districts, and sections that are given. All this make it very difficult to give a proper report of the unreturned wild lands in the State.

There are some difficulties in the way of the tax payer giving in and returning his land properly; this is owing to the change of county lines, as frequently the party cannot locate the county in which his land lies, and in other instances the districts; for instance, there are two third districts in Wayne county, one being the 3d district of originally Wayne, and the other the 3d district of original-ly Appling, now Wayne, hence a party returning No. 200, in the 3d district of Wayne, it would be impossible to locate this without the original county being given, as there are duplicate numbers in each district. There are other counties that have two districts of the same number with duplicate numbers in each, and there are a number of districts in the State which have duplicate numbers of whole lots and fractional lots. Other instances could be mentioned that tend to make it very difficult for the tax payer to properly return and locate his land.

It may be possible owing to these circumstances that there are a number of mistakes in my report, but I have no doubt an opportunity will be given all parties to rectify any mistakes that may occur.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALLEN J. BELL,
Wild Land Clerk.

ERRATA.

All mistakes, errors, etc., in the following list will be promptly corrected by giving written notice to this office. Where the tax has already been paid the matter will be corrected upon production of proper proof. All owners of any lot or lots herewith published will come forward or address this office and pay the tax thereon within thirty days as required by law, or in default thereof the same will be sold for tax in the county where located by the sheriff, as other sheriff tax sales.

W. L. GOLDSMITH,
Comptroller General.

Appling—Appling—Whole Lots 490 acres Dist. 1, Nos. 432, 433, fractions; Dist. 2, Nos. 8, 10, 22, 24, 30, 32, 33, 38,52, 57, 59, 69, 81, 99, 103, 104, 107, 114, 115, 119, 120, 122, 127, 132, 143, 161, 166, 177, 178, 181, 199, 232, 235, 239, 295, 306, 308, 311, 317, 320, 353, 354, 364, 365, 367, 377, 404, 414, 423, 424 427, 444, 448, 449, 458, 471, 493, 495, 499, 507, 508, 517, 518, 590, 593, 594 599, 619, 625, 626, 646, 647, 648, 651 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, from 599 to 658 inclusive, fractions, number of acres not stated; Dist. 3, Nos. 1, 8,46 47, 50, 54, 95, 96, 97, 104, 105, 106 113, 156, 308, 321, 322, 323, 356, 358 361, 362, 365, 366, 368, 420, 421, 422 fractions; 447, 448, 449, 450 fractions 460; 473 fraction; 484; 499 fraction; Dist. 4, Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 29,30 62, 64, 71, 74, 76, 77, 78, 172, 201, 208 212; Dist. 5, Nos. 4, 6, 7, 46, 41, 42 49, 50, 51, 87, 97, 100, 131, 134, 135 140, 175, 187, 223, 225, 229, 230, 235 329, 360, 363, 364, 376, 379, 404, 410 411, 415, 417, 423, 424, 450, 453, 463 470, 477, 509, 511.

Early—Baker—Whole Lots 250 acres. Dist. 7, Nos. 14, 33, 43, 59, 62, 88,104 115, 143, 145, 196, 224, 235, 245, 247 273, 275, 276, 285, 287, 307, 334, 346 347, 358, 364, 374, 387, 392; Dist. 8 Nos. 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 54, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 62, 63,50 acres each; 107, 108: 109 son, Decatur, Early, Echols, Fannin, Forsyth, Gordon, Gilmer, Haralson, Harris, Heard, Irwin, Lawrence, Marion, Milton, Mitchell, Murray, Montgomery, Miller, Polk, Paulding, Pickens, Pierce, Pike, Randolph, Rabun, Stewart, Towns Taylor, Thomas, Terrell, Union, Wayne Walker, White, Whitfield, Ware, Wilcox and Worth.

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There are some of the surveyed counties that make return of wild land; but on examination the land is found to be returned in other counties.

There are a number of counties that have neglected to make reports of their unreturned wild land, as required by act of the General Assembly, approved Feb. 28th, 1874. Some have doubtless failed to make this report on account of not having received county maps in time, while others seemed to have disregarded instructions given from your office on this subject. This work, as you are aware, is attended with considerable trouble, owing, in part, to the loose manner in which returns are made to the Receivers, also the careless way many of the Receivers enter the returns of parties giving in wild land; for, in many instances, the number of the lot is not given; in others, simply the number is given, and the district and section is left out: this, under the law, amounts to no return at all. Furthermore, it is often quite difficult, and I might say impossible, to decipher the number, districts, and sections that are given. All this make it very difficult to give a proper report of the unreturned wild lands in the State.

There are some difficulties in the way of the tax payer giving in and returning his land properly; this is owing to the change of county lines, as frequently the party cannot locate the county in which his land lies, and in other instances the districts; for instance, there are two third districts in Wayne county, one being the 3d district of originally Wayne, and the other the 3d district of original-ly Appling, now Wayne, hence a party returning No. 200, in the 3d district of Wayne, it would be impossible to locate this without the original county being given, as there are duplicate numbers in each district. There are other counties that have two districts of the same number with duplicate numbers in each, and there are a number of districts in the State which have duplicate numbers of whole lots and fractional lots. Other instances could be mentioned that tend to make it very difficult for the tax payer to properly return and locate his land.

It may be possible owing to these circumstances that there are a number of mistakes in my report, but I have no doubt an opportunity will be given all parties to rectify any mistakes that may occur.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALLEN J. BELL,
Wild Land Clerk.

ERRATA.

All mistakes, errors, etc., in the following list will be promptly corrected by giving written notice to this office. Where the tax has already been paid the matter will be corrected upon production of proper proof. All owners of any lot or lots herewith published will come forward or address this office and pay the tax thereon within thirty days as required by law, or in default thereof the same will be sold for tax in the county where located by the sheriff, as other sheriff tax sales.

W. L. GOLDSMITH,
Comptroller General.

Appling—Appling—Whole Lots 490 acres Dist. 1, Nos. 432, 433, fractions; Dist. 2, Nos. 8, 10, 22, 24, 30, 32, 33, 38,52, 57, 59, 69, 81, 99, 103, 104, 107, 114, 115, 119, 120, 122, 127, 132, 143, 161, 166, 177, 178, 181, 199, 232, 235, 239, 295, 306, 308, 311, 317, 320, 353, 354, 364, 365, 367, 377, 404, 414, 423, 424 427, 444, 448, 449, 458, 471, 493, 495, 499, 507, 508, 517, 518, 590, 593, 594 599, 619, 625, 626, 646, 647, 648, 651 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, from 599 to 658 inclusive, fractions, number of acres not stated; Dist. 3, Nos. 1, 8,46 47, 50, 54, 95, 96, 97, 104, 105, 106 113, 156, 308, 321, 322, 323, 356, 358 361, 362, 365, 366, 368, 420, 421, 422 fractions; 447, 448, 449, 450 fractions 460; 473 fraction; 484; 499 fraction; Dist. 4, Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 29,30 62, 64, 71, 74, 76, 77, 78, 172, 201, 208 212; Dist. 5, Nos. 4, 6, 7, 46, 41, 42 49, 50, 51, 87, 97, 100, 131, 134, 135 140, 175, 187, 223, 225, 229, 230, 235 329, 360, 363, 364, 376, 379, 404, 410 411, 415, 417, 423, 424, 450, 453, 463 470, 477, 509, 511.

Early—Baker—Whole Lots 250 acres. Dist. 7, Nos. 14, 33, 43, 59, 62, 88,104 115, 143, 145, 196, 224, 235, 245, 247 273, 275, 276, 285, 287, 307, 334, 346 347, 358, 364, 374, 387, 392; Dist. 8 Nos. 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 54, 55, 56, 57, 60, 61, 62, 63,50 acres each; 107, 108, 109, 114, 115, 119, 120, 123, 128, 129, 151, 161, 170.

Irwin—Coffee—Dist. 10, No. 19.

Irwin—Calhoun—Whole Lots 250 acres—Dist. 4, Nos. 32, 85, 90, 94, 95, 152, 193, 221, 222, 223 252, 274, 281, 305, 309, 312, 313, 318, 319; Dist. 3 Nos. 157, 178, 183, 261, 267, 17, 18, 37, 38, 71, 105 156, 189, 217, 264, 394.

Wilkinson—Dodge—Whole Lots 202½ acres—Dist. 13, Nos. 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 47, 91, 119, 124, 130 141, 147, 153, 154, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 193 194, 195, 199, 203, 205, 209, 216, 237, 243, 265 267, 288, 298, 309, 316, 319, 327, 344, 345, 346 44, 48, 50, 52, 73, 76, 82, 119, 122, 123, 125, 127, 128 148, 153, 164, 184, 191, 204, 212, 217, 225, 228 238, 239, 255, 265, 267, 268, 314, 325, 331, 332 346, 347, 356, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368 74, 75, 76, 94, 97, 105, 106, 112, 120, 127, 128, 129 131, 135, 136, 138, 139, 142, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163 172, 175, 179, 187, 143, 144, 145, 171, 174, 175 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 74, 78, 82, 83, 86, 85, 87, 89 94, 95, 98, 100, 103, 114, 115, 117, 122, 127, 129 133, 141, 145, 146, 150, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 173 183, 223, 237, 267, 268, 283, 304, 347, 357, 405 406, 407, 408, 409, 482, 487, 494, 504, 514, 537, 555 582, 640, 669, 675, 676, 677, 678, 692, 693, 720 771, 778, 783, 784, 785, 786, 788, 789 815, 820, 835, 836, 837, 858, 859, 863, 864, 873 877, 891, 892, 893, 909, 912, 913, 914, 922, 949, 960 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 1001, 1002, 1004 1084, 1085, 1087, 1094, 1100, 1121, 1133, 1138, 1139, 1171, 1207, 1208, 1240, 1280, 1296; Dist. 14 No. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 60, 61, 62, 66, 67, 68, 69, 73, 76, 78 81, 85, 86, 87, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 102, 108 109, 110, 135, 136, 137, 164, 166, 185, 186, 187, 188 1083, 1133, 1138, 1260, 1261; Dist. 3, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 50, 51, 52, 53, 56, 57, 59, 60, 61, 62, 66, 67, 68, 69, 73, 76, 78,